The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN CENTS per line for each of the first four insertions, and FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent insertion less than three months.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	21 00	24 00					
5 "	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Special notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial notices at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

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Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

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JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S BUILDING.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

DR. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of Cunningham's building, on corner of 4th and Hill Street. may24.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Tailor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

LEWISTOWN BOILER WORKS. SNYDER, WEIDNER & CO., Manufacturers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Filling-Barrows for Furnaces, and Sheet Iron Work of every description. Works on Logan street, Lewistown, Pa. All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice. [Apr 5,'71,1y.

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

The Muses' Bower.

Presentiments.

You call me sweet and tender names
And softly smooth my tresses:
And all the while my happy heart
Beats time to your caresses,
You love me in your master way,
I answer—as you let me;
But ah! there comes another day—
The day you will forget me.

I know that every fleeting hour
Is marked by thoughts I bring you;
I know there dwells a subtle power
In the old songs I sing you;
I do not fear the darkest way
With those dear arms about me,
Ah! no—I only dread the day
When you can live without me.

And still you call me tender names,
And softly smooth my tresses;
And still my happy answering heart
Beats time to your caresses.
Hush!—let me put that touch away
And clasp your hands above me.
So—while I ask to die that day,
The day you will not love me.

You need not check the thoughts that
With darkness wrapped about them,
For, gazing in your earnest eyes,
My heart can almost doubt them;
Yet hush my whispers as you may,
Such chidings do not fret me;
Ah, no!—I only dread the day—
The day you will forget me.

The Story-Teller.

Strange and Thrilling Story.

BY BELLA FRENCH.

The night shadows were beginning to settle down upon the earth. All day the rain had been falling, sometimes in heavy showers; the roses and pinks in the garden had a sickly look, for the petals hung low and were heavy with water and with mud which had splashed upon them. The clouds were still dark and threatening, bespeaking a stormy night. The little town of Ashton was unusually quiet. The streets were too muddy and the weather too inclement to entice people from their homes. Only now and then a solitary traveler was to be seen. These business had driven forth, and they walked with rapid steps, anxious to again get under shelter.

In a vine-wreathed cottage, on a flower sprinkled lawn, the supper had been waiting over an hour for the master of the house, whose business had necessitated his being absent from home all day. Mr. Jacobs was the tax collector of the township, and consequently could not wait the return of pleasant weather before pursuing his journey. Therefore he had equipped himself in his India rubber garments in the morning, and gone about his business, leaving his wife the promise of an early return in the evening, but the supper hour had come and gone without his making an appearance. Mrs. Jacobs, however, was not anxious as yet. Such delays were too frequent to cause this one to give her any uneasiness of mind.

She flitted about the house, busy with her evening duties, singing a gay song as she went. She was a bright little woman, with a world of courage written in her dark, sparkling eyes, and on the firm red lips.

Anon she disrobed her two little ones, and put them to bed, and when the night shadows turned into an inky blackness she seated herself by the lamp and began to sew, still the supper table spread, and the food on the stove keeping warm for the return of her husband. But the little clock on the mantel shelf had told the hour of ten before his step was heard at the door. He came in hurriedly, and strode to a seat without removing his dripping outer garments or his muddy boots.

"Was detained. Am in an awful hurry. Going to Winchester to-night," driving his hand into a pocket of his innner coat and glancing anxiously around the room.

"To Winchester!" repeated his wife, in dismay. "Twenty miles in the storm."

"Can't be helped," he returned. "Business is business, you know."

He removed his hand from his pocket, and took off his hat, and brushing back his hair, revealed the rather handsome face of a light-complexioned, middle-aged man. He had large gray eyes, but they wore an anxious expression, and their glance wandered restlessly about the apartment.

"Jane," he said suddenly, again diving his hand into the troublesome pocket, "do you suppose you could take care of a large sum of money till to-morrow?"

"Why, yes," she answered, looking up in surprise.

"I have collected five thousand dollars," he continued, "and it is too late to get into the bank, and I do not care to carry so much with me."

"Well, you can leave it here as well as not. No one would think of my having such a sum of money."

He drew a large wallet from his pocket and placed it in her hands.

"It belongs to the Government, and if you let it raise from your hands I am ruined," he commented. And he arose as if to depart.

"You are going to eat some supper?" she inquired.

"No, I have no time to lose. I must make Winchester by midnight. Good bye. Take care of the money, and fasten all the doors."

He gave her a hurried kiss and the next moment he was gone.

But the sounds of his footsteps had scarcely died away before Mrs. Jacobs began to feel a strange fear creeping over her. Why it was she knew not. She had lived there seven years, and slept in the house many a night without the door being shut. Now they were locked and bolted, but she could not think of going to bed. She was likewise too nervous to work. She put the money in her dress pocket, and clasping both tightly in her hands, she sat very still, gazing anxiously into nothingness, and listening so intently that silence became a fearful mingling of discordant sounds in her ears.

An hour passed. It had been an age to her.

"I am glad that I am not rich," she whispered as the clock struck eleven.—"What a task it must be to watch one's gold!"

Presently she heard a sound. It was not the rain, for there was a perfect lull in the storm. It could not be a neighbor, for she lived in the outskirts of the village, several blocks from any one, and she was not likely to be called in case of sickness.

Again she heard it. It seemed as if a window sash was being slowly raised.—Strange that she could have forgotten to fasten them down!

"Why didn't John leave me his revolver?" she mused, "I have nothing with which to protect myself in case that I should be molested to-night. It was really an oversight in him!"

Again she heard the sound. It seemed to come from the bedroom. It was surely the raising of a sash. Then there was the sound of a movement as though some one was entering that way.

Fear nearly paralyzed her for a moment but she quickly rallied, and taking up the lamp, proceeded to investigate the matter. She had scarcely opened the bedroom door when she staggered backward with a half suppressed scream. Two men in hideous disguises were already in the room and a third ruffian was in the act of crawling through the window. Involuntarily she clutched the pocket which contained the money, thinking meanwhile how she could protect herself and it. Alas! she had nothing but her own weak hand with which to fight the battle, and she well knew how powerless they were compared with the strength of the enemy.

"What do you want here?" she asked in a faltering voice.

"We want the five thousand dollars which you have in keeping for your husband," said one of them.

They knew then that she had it in her possession.

"You can't get any money from me," she said decisively; "I have no money."

"A pretty little fib," he responded with a laugh. "We will just look into your pockets and see."

In her eagerness to preserve her treasure she clutches the pockets of her dress, betraying its whereabouts.

She turned pale when the knowledge of her thoughtlessness was revealed to her.

"You can't have it! you shan't have it!" she cried, knowing all the while that they would have it in spite of her.

"We will see!" exclaimed one of the men, grabbing her in his arms.

She struggled desperately, but was overpowered and the money taken from her.

Then, womanlike, she began to cry.

"Let us go now," said one of the robbers. "You take the spondulix and git and I will fix her tongue in a way that it will remain quiet for an hour at least."

"Don't be in a hurry," put in another, "I am darnation hungry, and we can just as well take a bite here as not."

The others demurred, but he continued, "Set to work, you old gal, and get us some supper. You've got a fire and some boiling water, and we want a cup of tea. To work, I say!"

Mrs. Jacobs knew that a refusal would only subject her to more indignity, and she arose to do their bidding.

She put some more plates on the table, along with such food as she had cooked, and then proceeded to make the tea, wondering all the while if there was any way to regain possession of the money, and dreading her husband's anger and dismay on his return should she fail to do so.

As she took the tea cannister from the pantry shelf she caught sight of a bottle labeled arsenic. Her husband had purchased it on the previous day in order to destroy the rats, which were becoming troublesome, but as yet had used no portion of it.

Here was a chance for relief, and she seized it eagerly. Opening the bottle, she put a few grains in the tea-pot along with the tea, of which she gave good measure, in order to destroy the taste of the arsenic.

A few minutes later and the robbers were sitting at the table unconsciously sipping their death.

"They may kill me," mused the faithful woman, "but the money will be found, and my husband's honor saved."

After a few minutes, one by one of the robbers complained of being sick.

"I verily believe that jade has poisoned us," said one, and the next moment fell with a deep groan to the floor.

"I know that she has poisoned us," cried another, "and her own life shall pay the forfeit."

He sprang from his seat and started toward her, revolver in hand, but fell ere he had reached her.

"Jane," exclaimed the third, "you have saved the money, but you have murdered me."

How strangely familiar sounded the voice! Forgetting all her old fear in the new, Mrs. Jacobs sprang forward and knelt by the side of the dying man.

None tried to harm her now, for all were powerless to do so.

She pulled the disguise, a hideous negro face, with large grinning mouth, from the face of the last speaker. One look—then came a scream which echoed through the house like a peal of thunder.

The dying man was her own husband.

But little more remains to be told of the sad story. The money was preserved, but the heroic woman is a maniac, raving in a southern asylum over the murder of her husband, imagining that her hands are dyed red with his blood.

Reading for the Million.

Mental Difference Between the Sexes.

It is a well-ascertained fact that girls are more precocious than boys, and that between the ages, say of nine and fifteen, and, indeed, till probably a somewhat later period, they materially distance them in any competive examinations in subjects proper to both. The same observation may be made of such races as, for example, the Celtic, when compared with the Teutonic, or with Orientals, when confronted with ordinary Europeans. It is for this reason that Irish youth obtain far more than their numerical share of the good things which are annually given away in England and in India to young fellows of eighteen, who distance their fellows in stiff intellectual tests; and on this account that a cry of alarm has been raised that if Hindoos are allowed to compete with Britons at the same age for the same prizes, the civil government of India will soon be handed over to them exclusively. Yet no one will pretend that full-grown Irishmen are superior to full-grown Englishmen in intellectual capacity, or that the Hindoo mind, fully developed, distances the European mind at the mature stage. Judged by results, and by the work done and capable of being done by them respectively, we doubt if any impartial person would not allow that the proposition must in each case be reversed. The Celt and the Oriental develope earlier than the Englishman or the European; but—and here's the rub—theg give up developing much earlier; and thus the tortoise ends by beating the hare. It is just the same with women and men Girls will beat boys hollow; but, mentally in like manner as physically, their growth and develment are stopped much sooner, and the man beats the woman alike in rapidity of thought and in the power of sustaining it. He argues a difficult matter with more concentration of mind, and yet he will illustrate his argument with a greater number appropriate illustrations. He is hard wood; she is soft. She blossoms like the flower; he matures like the stem.

Hand-Shaking.

How did the people get in the habit of shaking hands? The answer is not far to seek. In early and barbarous times, when every savage or semi-savage was his own law-giver, judge, soldier and policeman, and had to watch over his own safety in default of all other protection, two friends and acquaintances, or two strangers desiring to be friends and acquaintances, when they chanced to meet, offered each to the other the right hand—the hand alike of offence and defence, and the hand that wields the sword, the dagger, the club, the tomahawk or other weapons of war. Each did this to show that the hand was empty and that neither war nor treachery was intended. A man cannot well stab another while he is shaking hands with him, unless he be a doubled-dyed villain and traitor and strive to aim a cowardly blow with the left while giving the right, and pretending to be on good terms with his victim.

The custom of hand-shaking prevails more or less among all civilized nations, and is the tacit avowal of friendship and good will, just as a kiss is of a warmer passion.

Ladies, as every one must have remarked, seldom or never shake hands with the cordiality of gentlemen, unless it be with each other. The reason is obvious. It is for them to receive homage, not to give it. They cannot be expected to show the persons of the other sex a warmth of greeting which might be misinterpreted, unless such persons are very closely related to them by family or affection; in which cases, hand-shaking is not needed, and the lips do more agreeable duty.

Every man shakes hands according to his nature, whether it be timid or aggressive, proud or humble, courteous or churlish, refined or vulgar, sincere or hypocritical, enthusiastic or indifferent. The nicest refinement and idiosyncracies of character may not, perhaps, be discoverable in this passion, but the salient points of temperment and individuality may doubtless be made clear to the understanding of most people by a better study of what may be called the physiology of hand-shaking.

To present the left hand for the purpose of a friendly greeting is a piece of discourtesy. Sometimes intentional on the part of superiors in rank to their inferiors, and an act that no true gentleman will commit. There is no reason why it should be considered more discourteous than it would be to kiss the left cheek instead of the right; but doubtless, the custom that makes the right hand imperative in all sincere salutations, dates from those early times when hand-shaking first began, and the hand that was shook or was shaken in friendship was necessarily weaponless.

A Daring Æronaut--A Man with Nerves of Steel.

Young Donaldson, who made a balloon ascension at Reading, Pa., on the 30th of August last, and performed a series of trapeze feats when a mile or more from the ground, repeated his thrilling performance in Norfolk on Monday last. There was no basket to the balloon, but its place was supplied by a trapeze similar to those used by circus performers, and above the trapeze was placed a hoop, secured to which was a suit of heavy clothing to be used by the aerial voyager when he encountered the cold current.

The Norfolk *Journal* in describing the ascension says that when the balloon was released from its moorings and reached a great altitude, Donaldson suddenly, and apparently with little effort, threw himself into a sitting posture on the bar, kissing his hand to the crowd below. Suddenly pretending to lose his balance he fell backwards, sliding his head downwards until he caught by his toes on the side ropes that suspended the trapeze bar. In this perilous position he swung to and fro for several seconds—a time which seemed an age to the awe-stricken crowd below.

Throwing himself back in his seat on the bar, the æronaut sat astride the same. Then began a series of gymnastic evolutisns—balancing himself on his back, turning over and over and "skinning the cat," by the side ropes, etc. Upwards, grandly and steadily rose the balloon, cleaving the air like a mighty bird.

When the balloon was a mere speck in the distance, invisible to the naked eye, and almost through powerful telescopes, the man with nerves of steel and the heart of a lion repeated his daring trapeze feat of hanging head downwards suspended by his toes. Such a scene was never witnessed in Norfolk, and seldom anywhere in the world. The description of such a scene reads like a romance, but the reality far surpasses the most vivid powers of word painting, and we desist from the vain effort to depict it. When the aerial ship had reached an altitude of half a mile, and had struck the colder current of air, the æronaut was observed to climb up to the hoop, and get his suit of thick clothes. Descending to the bar, he dressed himself, and then resumed the gymnastic display—exercising himself to keep warm.

The Value of a Newspaper.

The following is the experience of a mechanic, concerning the benefits of a newspaper:

Ten years ago I lived in a town in Indiana. On returning home one night, for I am a carpenter by trade, I saw a little girl leave my door, and I asked my wife who she was. She said Mrs. Harris had sent her after their newspaper, which my wife had borrowed. As we sat down to tea, my wife said to me, by my given name:

"I wish you would subscribe for the newspaper, it is so much comfort to me when you are away from home."

"I would like to do so," said I, "but you know I owe a payment on the house and lot. It will be all I can do to meet it."

She replied:

"If you will take this paper, I will sew for the tailor to pay for it."

I subscribed for the paper; it came in due time to the shop. While resting one noon, and looking in it, I saw an advertisement of the county commissioners to let a bridge that was to be built.

I put in a bid for the bridge, and the job was awarded to me, on which I cleared three hundred dollars, which enabled me to pay for my house and lot easily, and for the newspaper. If I had not subscribed for the newspaper, I would not have known anything about the contract, and could not have met my payment on the house and lot. A mechanic never loses anything by taking a newspaper.

Two women were asked which of two men each would choose were she compelled to marry one of them. One replied: "The eldest, that I might be the sooner rid of him." The other: "The youngest, that I might make him suffer the longest."

The Modern Press.

The printer when asked what he printed, said he printed *thoughts*. When asked how can you print thoughts which are invisible, intangible things without form, color or weight; his reply was, that thoughts live and work, and walk in things that make tracks, and with the pieces of metal called types, he could measure the track of any thought that ever made its burning foot-marks along the pathway of ages. Thus thought, when measured by type, and touched by printers ink, assumes form, takes on a body and is clothed in garments of beauty that makes it a living working, intellectual, moral and spiritual force in the world.

Thought first works through the machinery of the human body, and reveals itself in the flushed face, the flashing smile, the tender glance, the musical voice, the graceful movement or the gentle pressure of the hand. It next works through the machinery of the printing press, and by it is stamped with immortality, and in the daily and weekly newspaper is scattered abroad as the leaves of the Tree of Life for the healing of the nations. In the newspaper of the present day, more than in books or periodicals, is the soul-food served up and distributed, that is to satisfy the appetite and feed the strength of the teeming millions of the earth's rational population.

The intellectual and moral growth of our people depends upon the thoughts upon which they feed, and the amount of mental feeding, depends upon the supply of food, both in quantity and quality. A sufficient quantity and good quality of mental food can only be furnished in a form and at a price so as to place it within the reach of all through the newspaper press. Another advantage of the newspaper over books, as the medium for conveying mental food to our people, is that it comes fresh and warm from the glowing brains of its producer every week. It is never old, never stale, but always new, always fresh, always fragrant. It is a dish tempting to the appetite, pleasing to the taste, and refreshing to the spirit of the reader. No man, woman or child, who has a soul to feed, should be without the daily or weekly newspaper. It occupies a place, fills a position, performs an office, and does a work peculiar to itself, a place that a book is too large to fill, an office that it is too pretentious to perform.

How to Become a Millionaire.

John McDonough, the millionaire of New Orleans, has engraved upon his tomb a series of maxims he has prescribed through life, and to which his success in business is mainly attributed. They contain so much wisdom that we copy them.

Rules for the Guidance of my life, 1804.

Remember always that labor is one of the conditions of existence.

Time is gold; throw not one minute away, but place each one to account.

Do unto all men as you would be done by.

Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

Never bid another do what you can do yourself.

Never covet what is not your own.

Never think any matter so trifling as not to deserve notice.

Never give out that which does not first come in.

Never spend but to produce.

Let the greatest order regulate the transactions of your life.

Study, in your course of life, to do the greatest amount of good.

Deprive yourself of nothing necessary to your comfort, but live in an honorable simplicity.

Labor to the last moments of your existence.

Pursue strictly the above rules, and the divine blessing and riches of every kind will flow upon you to your heart's content.

First of all, remember that the chief and great duty of your life should be to tend, by all means in your power, to the honor and glory of our Divine Creator.

The conclusion to which I have arrived is, that without temperance there is no health; without virtue, no order; without religion, no happiness; and that the aim of our being is to live righteously, wisely and soberly.

JOHN MCDONOUGH.

New Orleans, March 9, 1804.

Don't Hurry.

Believe in traveling on step by step; don't expect to be rich in a jump. Slow and sure is better than fast and flimsy. Perseverance by its daily gains, enriches a man far more than fits and starts of fortunate speculation. Little flashes are sweet. Every day a thread makes a skein in a year. Brick by brick houses are built. We should creep before we walk, walk before we run, and run before we ride. In getting rich, the more haste the less speed—haste trips up its own wheels.

Don't give up a small business till you see that a large one will pay you better. Even crumbs are bread. Better a little furniture than an empty house. In these hard times, he who can sit on a stone and feed himself had better not move. From bad to worse is poor improvement. A crust is hard fare, but none at all is harder. Don't jump off the frying pan into the fire. Remember, many men have done well in small shops. A little trade with profit is better than a great concern at a loss; a small fire that warms you is better than a large fire that burns you. A great deal of water can be got from a small pipe, if the bucket is always there to catch it. Large hares may be caught in small woods. A sheep may get fat in a small meadow, and starve in a great desert. He who undertakes too much succeeds but little.—*John Ploughman's Talk.*

Truths.

Nothing is so cheap as good manners.

Be just before you are generous.

He only is bright who shines by himself.

An honest death is better than a dishonest life.

The fickleness of fortune is felt all over the world.

Little can be done well to which the whole mind is not applied.

Justice consists in doing no injury to men; decency in giving them no offense.

Few can be assiduous without servility, and none can be servile without corruption.

Many false things have more appearance of truth than things that be most true.

Travelers' Notes.

The Hot Springs of the Yellowstone.

The following is from Prof. Hayden's article on the Yellowstone, in the February number of *Scribner's*. This article is the second in a series of "The Wonders of the West:"

From the river our path led up the steep sides of the hill for about one mile, when we came suddenly and unexpectedly in full view of the springs. This wonder alone, our whole company agreed, surpassed all the descriptions which had been given by former travelers. Indeed, the Langford party saw nothing of this. Before us arose a high white mountain, looking precisely like a frozen cascade. It is formed by the calcareous sediment of the hot springs, precipitated from the water as it flows down the steep declivities of the mountain side. The upper portion is about one thousand feet above the waters of Gardner's River. The surface covered with the deposit comprises from three to four square miles. The springs now in operation cover an area of about one square mile, while the rest of the territory is occupied by the remains of springs which have ceased to flow. We pitched our camp upon a greasy terrace at the base of the principal group of active springs. Just in the rear of us were a series of reservoirs or bathing-pools, rising one above the other, semicircular in form, with most elegantly scolloped margins composed of calcareous matter, the sediment precipitated from the water of the spring. The hill, which is about two hundred feet high, presents the appearance of water congealed by frost as it flows down a rocky declivity. The deposit is as white as snow, excepting when tinged here and there with iron or sulphur. Small streams flow down the sides of the snowy mountain, in channels lined with oxide of iron colored with the most delicate tints of red. Others present the most exquisite shades of yellow, from a deep brigh tsulphur to a dainty cream-color. In the spring and in the little channels is a material like the finest Cashmere wool, with its slender fibres floating in the water, vibrating with the movement of the current, and tinged with various shades of red and yellow, as bright as those of our aniline dye. These delicate wool-like masses are undoubtedly plants, which seem to be abundant in all the hot springs of the West, and are familiar to the microscopist asdiatoms. Upon a kind of terrace covering an area of two hundred yards in length and fifteen in width are several large springs in a state of agitation, but with a somewhat lower temperature than the boiling-point. The hottest spring is 172°; others are 142°, 155°, and 156°, respectively. Some of them give off the odor of sulphuretted hydrogen quite perceptibly. A qualitative analysis shows the water to contain sulphuretted hydrogen, lime, soda, alumina, and a small amount of magnesia. It is beautifully clear, and slightly alkaline to the taste.

The water after rising from the spring basins flows down the sides of the declivity, step by step, from one reservoir to the other, at each one of them losing a portion of its heat, until it becomes as cool spring water. Within five hundred feet of its source our large party encamped for two days by the side of the little stream formed by the aggregated waters of these hot springs, and we found the water most excellent for drinking as well as for cooking purposes. It was perfectly clear and tasteless, and harmless in its effects. During our stay here all the members of our party, as well as the soldiers comprising our escort, enjoyed the luxury of bathing in these most elegantly carved natural bathing-pools, and it was easy to select, from the hundreds of reservoirs, water of every variety of temperature. These natural basins vary somewhat in size, but many of them are about four by six feet in diameter, and one to four feet in depth. With a foresight worthy of commendation, two men have already pre-empted 320 arces of land covering most of the surface occupied by the active springs, with the expectation that upon the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad this will become a famous place of resort for invalids and pleasure-seekers. Indeed, no future tourist in traveling over the Far West will think of neglecting this most wonderful of the physical phenomena of that most interesting region.

The level or terrace upon which the principal active springs are located is about midway up the sides of the mountain covered with the sediment. Still farther up are the old ruins of what must have been at some period of the past even more active springs than any at present known. The sides of the mountain for two or three hundred feet in heighth are covered with a thick crust of the calcareous deposit, which was originally ornamented with the most elegant sculpturing all over the surface, like the bathing-pools below. But atmospheric agencies, which act readily on the lime, have obliterated all their delicate beauty. Chimneys partially broken down are scattered about here and there with apertures varying in size from two inches to two feet in diameter. Long, rounded ridges are also quite numerous, with fissures extending the entire length, from which the boiling water issued forth and flowed over the sides. Thus the sediment was continually precipitated in thin oval layers, so that a section of these oblong chimneys presents the appearance of layers of hay in a stack, or the thatched cabin of a peasant. Some of these chimneys were undoubtedly formed by geysers, now extinct; others by what may be called spouting-springs, as those which are in a constant state of violent ebulition, throwing the water up two or four feet—a phenomenon intermediate between a boiling-spring and a true geyser. The water is forced up through an orifice in the earth by hydrostatic pressure, and overflowing precipitates the sediment around it; and thus, in time, it builds up a mound varying in height according to the force of this pressure. One of these cones is very remarkable, surpassing any observed in any other portion of the West. From its peculiar form we almost involuntarily named it the "Liberty Cap." It is entirely composed of carbonate of lime, in flexible cap-like layers, with a diameter at the base of fifteen feet, and a height of about forty feet. It is completely closed over at the summit. This is probably an extinct geyser, and was the most powerful one of this group.

SHOW us the family where good music is cultivated, where the parents and children are accustomed often to mingle their voices together in song, and we will show you one, in almost every instance, where peace, harmony, and love prevail, and where the great vices have no abiding place.

The Jokers' Budget.

The Dark Spirit of Sectarianism.

It was before the war. Dinah was a "free nigger." She had bought and paid for herself, and having come North, and being employed as cook in a family living not a thousand miles from Broadway, and making money, concluded she would buy Sambo, her husband, whom she left at "Ole Mass', in Virginny."

With the help of her generous employer Dinah succeeded, and Sambo came on and set up business.

For a time Dinah was happy; but, as in other cases, clouds came after awhile over her matrimonial sky. Sambo was going his own road. Dinah went to the "Abyssinian Baptist" meeting, and Sambo attended the "Ethiopian Baptist"—two rival churches of the colored folk.

"Massa Charley," said Dinah, one day, "I an't goin' to invest in no more niggers. I bought that Sambo feller, and he's got too stuck up to live. He's 'too big feelin' to go to my meetin' wid me. He says it's not 'ristocratic enuff. We pays our preacher two hundred dollars, and he goes to the other meetin' whar they gives their man fo' hundred."

"What church do you belong to, Dinah?" asked Massa Charley.

"Well, thar's two cullud Baptis' churches; Sambo he belongs to the *Thopian* Baptis', and I belongs to the *Obscene* Baptis'!"

Caught by a Lawysr.

In 1863 a fat man rushed into the office of a well-known New Hampshire lawyer, and told him he was drafted.

"The deuce you are!" said the lawyer "it must be a strong man that could draft a man of your size?"

"Well, I am drafted, and want you to get me off. I will pay you for it.

"Very, well," and they proceeded to the office of the provost marshal.

"Here, said the lawyer, I've got a substitute."

"He won't do," said the marshal.—"He's too fat and wheezy; he can't march."

"Cannot you take him just for me?" said the lawyer.

"No," said the marshal, "it's no use I don't want him." This was just what the lawyer wanted.

"He won't do, eh?"

"No he won't," said the marshall.

"Well then scratch his name off the list, for he is drafted, and came here with me to be exempted."

The marshal saw they had proved too much for him, and without another word ordered the man's exemption papers.

Too Much for the Devil.

This is Edward Hale's story: A man had sold himself to the devil who was to possess him at a certain time unless he could propound a question to his Satanic Majesty which he could not answer, he being allowed to put three queries to him. The time came for the devil to claim his own, and consequently appeared. The first question the man asked was concerning theology, to which it caused the devil no trouble to reply. The second he also answered without hesitation. The man's fate depended upon the third. What should it be?

He hesitated and turned pale, and the cold dew stood on his forehead, while he shivered with anxiety, nervousness and terror, and the devil triumphantly sneered. At this juncture the man's wife appeared in the room with a bonnet on her head, Alarmed at her husband's condition, she demanded to know the cause. When informed, she laughed and said, "I can propound a question which the devil himself cannot answer. Ask him which is the front of this bonnet?" The devil gave it up and retired in disgust and the man was free.

A Dubious Apology.

David once visited a menagerie at Washington, and pausing a moment before a particular hideous monkey, exclaimed:

"What a resemblance to the Hon. Mr. ——!"

The words were scarcely spoken, when he turned and to his utter astonishment, saw standing at his side the very man whom he complimented.

"I beg your pardon, said the gallant Colonel, I would not have made the remark had I known you were near me; and I am ready to make the most humble apology for my unpardonable rudeness, but"—looking first at the insulted member of Congress, whose face was any thing but lovely and then at the animal he had compared him with—"hang me if I can tell whether I ought to apologise to you or to the monkey."

Yankee's Wont Lie.

A Yankee having told an Englishman that he shot, on one particular occasion, 999 snipe, his interlocutor asked him why he didn't make it a thousand at once.

"No," said he; "not likely I'm going to tell a lie for one snipe."

Whereupon the Englishman, determined not to be outdone, began to tell a long story of a man having swam from Liverpool to Boston.

"Did you see him?" asked the Yankee, suddenly, "did you see him yourself?"

"Why, yes, of course I did; I was coming across, and our vessel passed him a mile out of Boston harbor.

"Well, I'm glad ye saw him, stranger, 'cos yer a witness that I did it. That was me?"

THE author of the new "Portrait of Rev. George Whitefield" relates the following well-timed anecdote.

There are some people who always make a great time on great occasions, even if they are compelled to act hypocrite. A man of this sort once went to hear Whitefield preach. During the sermon he was thrilled, delighted, captivated, and so overcome that he fell to the earth. When the sermon was finished, he said to a gentleman standing by,

"What a great sermon Whitefield preached to-day!"

The gentleman replied,

"We were dissappointed to-day; Mr. Whitefield was not present; another gentleman preached in his place."

The man looked exceedingly dissappointed saying,

"Then that wasn't Whitefield, and brushing the dirt from his coat, exclaimed, "I have dirtied my new coat for NOTHING!"

A BUNKUM fence was described by a witness under examination in court, as a fence that is bull strong, horse high, and pig tight.

The Home Circle.

Be in Earnest.

From the dead and from the living,
Sounds of many voices fall,
And in notes of solemn warning,
This the burden of them all—
Let each voice call forth another,
Be in earnest, friend and brother,
Life will soon be gone!

Christian, for thy hear'nly country,
By the sweat upon thy brow,
Be in earnest! meek and lowly,
As thy Master was, be thou!
What altho' the path be weary,
Let thy aim be high and holy,
And the end is won!

Oh! how earnest was thy Saviour,
In His great redeeming love,
To make peace for man forever,
And that all *that* peace might have.
He wept! He groaned! He died?
Justice now is satisfied;
His work is done.

Friends of Jesus, be in earnest,
See the harvest ripe to reap,
Labor to fulfill thy mission,
And the heavenly gift to keep;
While the noonday sun is shining!
Lo! the shadow is declining,
Glory now thy meed.

God Must Have All.

Many persons under conviction of sin would come into peace sooner if submission was made sooner. They are sticking for terms, and God does not bless sticking for terms. He must have it all and now. Immediate, entire, unconditional surrender, is what he asks for. If it were granted, how much shorter the road to peace would be.

We have a case in mind illustrating this point.

In a strange congregation we were preaching to, one Sabbath, there was one who felt the truth very keenly. She came to the evening meeting under conviction, tried to go away, did walk off a little distance, but came back in great emotion, and took her seat again in the vestry for religious conversation. We urged her to pray. She felt too wicked to pray, yet engaged to do so, and went home. The very next morning that friend met us before leaving the place. She had begun to rejoice in a new experience, and a sunshine was her in face. It was real sunshine, too, glory from the shining of the Sun of Righteousness. Several years have slipped by since then, and that soul has trusted ever since without doubt. The experience of the night, though, was instructive.

She did go home to pray, but it was only a treating with the Almighty for terms. She could not withdraw from the line of rebel entrenchments, and yield everything. Division, and not surrender was in her mind. She thought she would go to sleep, but God was not going to let her sleep on the truce ground, where she was deciding her eternity. All night she was sending commissioners to the throne of the Almighty to trest for terms. At last, toward morning, she sent in an entire surrender. Everything went, plans, p

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 14, 1872.

Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Harrisburg, January 18th, 1872, a Republican State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district, in the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT, D. F. HOUSTON, EZRA LUKENS, P. M. LITTLE, } Secretaries.

☞ Gen. Phil. Sheridan is in Washington. He will remain several days.

☞ Two Chicago Aldermen have been convicted of bribery and sent to jail.

☞ The commerce of the Mississippi Valley, amounts to two thousand million dollars per annum.

☞ Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Grant are in Constantinople, where great preparations were made for their reception.

☞ Old "John Burns," well remembered in connection with the battle at Gettysburg, died at that place a few days ago.

☞ The sales of Northern Pacific seven-thirty bonds for January, by Jay Cooke & Co., and their agents, amountud to $1,513,400.

☞ There is a delegation of prominent Cubans in Washington endeavoring to secure from the Government a recognition of the Cubans as belligerents.

☞ According to the monthly statement from the U. S. Treasurer, the decrease of the public debt, during the month of January, amounted to $5,633,461.64. Very good.

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury, by advice of the Attorney General, has ordered that the steamer Hornet, lying at Baltimore, be libeled for violation of our neutrality laws.

☞ The British and American mixed claims commission, and the Southern claims commission, are holding daily sessions in Washington, and rendering decisions upon the claims submitted.

☞ A delegation of iron manufacturers from Pennsylvania were in Washington on Tuesday last. They paid their respects to the President, in company with our Senators, Messrs. Cameron and Scott.

☞ The Senatorial Conference which assembled in this place, last week, instructed Mr. Wilson, the Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention, to support Col. Jordan. The Jordan column is moving up.

☞ The iron production of the United States during 1871, amounted to 1,850,000 tons. It is estimated that it would have reached 2,000,000 tons, but for the disastrous miners' strikes in the anthracite regions.

☞ An American gentleman in the South African diamond fields, writes to his friends in America, that he was the fortunate discoverer of a diamond which weighed 105 carets, and sold for over $100,000.

☞ Hon. Henry S. Evans, Republican Senator from Chester county, and for many years the editor of the *Village Record*, died at hist home, in West Chester, on the 9th inst., of pneumonia. This makes the Senate a tie again.

☞ The U. S. Senate passed a resolution to adjourn May 29, but the House did not concur, and referred the resolution to the Ways and Means Committee. The House wants to adjourn early, but will finish up the business first.

☞ A telegram from Halifax, Nova Scotia, February 1, says: "The fate of the tariff bill now before the United Congress proposing a reduction of the duty on coal to fifty cents per ton, causes great anxiety among the coal dealers."

☞ The President will hold his next, and last public levee of the season, on Thursday evening, Feb. 15. Can we not have an excursion party from Huntingdon and vicinity to go and pay our respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

☞ Congress has not yet taken any decided action upon the Tariff question.—The Ways and Means Committee are hearing the arguments of delegations on the coal, salt and lumber interest, both for and against a removal or reduction of duties.

☞ The total production of copper in the United States in 1871 amounted to 27,000,000 pounds. The stock on hand at the beginning of the year was 10,700,000 pounds, and at its close 5,700,000 pounds, showing that the consumption increases even faster than the production.

☞ Dorothea Rawson recovered in court $4,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the loss of baggage. The $100 limitation or liability printed on railroad tickets, was decided not to be a contract, and the Company was held responsible for the full amount of the loss.

☞ The annual Press Dinner, will begin at "Welker's," in Washington, on Saturday evening next, by the representatives of the press in that city. Among the guests invited are the Vice-President, Speaker Blaine, Governor Cooke, of the District, Representatives Cox, Brooks, Roosevelt, Sargent and others.

☞ William H. Maguire was, on the 1st inst., promoted from Assistant to the Postmastership of the U. S. Senate, *vice* Dr. Taft resigned. Mr. Maguire was born in Johnstown, and we presume his friends of the "mountain city" will be gratified on hearing of his advancement. Within the last three years he has, by successive promotions, gone up from "mail boy" to the Postmaster's position, a position never held by one so young as he. We congratulate him on his success.

THE GENERAL BILL FOR THE REGULATION OF LEGAL ADVERTISING.

A Bill has been introduced into the Legislature to regulate the publication of legal advertising, which provides that all legal advertisements, of whatever character, "shall be printed and published in at least two newspapers, one of each representing the leading political parties" "having the highest number of *bona fide* subscribers within the county in which they may be published." These are the principal provisions of the Bill. The original draft, it is true, contained a clause confining the publication to papers printed and published at the county seat, but the Editorial State Convention recommended the striking out of this clause and the Bill has been so amended. In our estimation there never was a fairer or more judicious measure framed.

But fair and judicious as it is it has brought down upon it the extreme wrath of all the Cross Roads journals in the state, which is, in our judgment, only an exhibition of the fairness which usually characterizes this class of would-be exponents of public opinion. Such contracted selfishness must, sooner or later, be fully understood, by the public at large, and must return upon them with ten fold force. Let us then closely scrutinize the provisions of this Bill and see whether good common sense and the best interests of the people do not demand that it should become a law.

The Bill provides that "all legal advertisements, required to be published, by the laws of this Commonwealth and the rules of any of the respective courts thereof" shall be published, etc., as above quoted. "These are the very words." It makes no new publications. It makes no new patronage. It simply directs *where* advertisements, now authorized by law and the rules of the courts to be published, *shall be* published. This is all. And is the law which, as a wise precaution, directs that certain information shall be published and leaves everybody to discriminate *where* it shall be published, not very deficient? What is the object of publication? It is to inform the public so that great wrongs may not be perpetrated upon individuals. And why select newspapers to make these publications? Because the law presumes that the highest number of individuals will be reached and informed in this mode. Then, if this be the object of the law in authorizing publications, why should not the newspapers be selected that reach the highest number of readers? Why leave that which is directed for the public good to be hawked about, at the whim of individuals, perhaps as so much favoriteism, to be published in some obscure sheet that has only a circulation of a few hundred readers, simply to meet the requirments of the law? And does not such a deficiency admit of fraud upon the public, and does it not permit an obvious violation of the spirit and reason of the statutes? Every school boy would say that it does. This, then, has become a crying evil. There is not a practitioner in the State, of any standing, who cannot enumerate instances, if he desired, of the abuses of the spirit of the present laws. It is to remedy these abuses that the present bill is intended.

The Bill further provides that all such legal matter as shall be required to be published, from time to time, shall be published "in at least *two* newspapers, one of each representing the leading political parties." Is this not fair and judicious? No one expects both Democrats and Republicans to take the same newspapers, and yet they are equally interested. If the publication is in a Republican paper, Democrats are not expected to see it and, if in a Democratic paper, Republicans are likely to be in the same category. The one pays as much tax as the other. They have an equal right to the publication in their newspapers, but all papers cannot be selected; this is utterly out of the question. Take Blair county, as an illustration, where there are six papers. How could the publication be made in all six? Nobody but the most extravagant could indulge such an idea. Then the next best thing to be done is to publish in one of each party having the highest circulation. This is common sense. And it is absolutely necessary that a provision be made to publish in one newspaper of each party having the highest circulation to correct existing abuses. Take Cambria county for an example. Here there are three Democratic papers, and all the offices are controlled by the Democrats. The result is that every dollar's worth of county printing, and that controlled by the officers, is published in the Democratic papers, while the Republicans pay half, or more than half, the taxes. The Cambria Iron Company paying, we suppose, almost as much as the balance of the county. Is this just? Is this the spirit and intent of the existing laws?—Certainly not. To a certain extent this is the case in Huntingdon county. "Let justice be done though the heavens should fall." Both parties have a right to be advised as to what is going on in their respective counties officially, and no other publication, than that authorized by law, IS OFFICIAL.

This bill provides for two official newspapers in each county, where all the legal matter must be published, and directs it to be published in those papers which a majority of each party has selected to represent its views. Is this not a fair selection? Is this not a fair and honorable proposition? If a majority of the Republicans of Huntingdon county prefers some other Republican paper to ours, we will yield gracefully, and if we cannot get along without this kind of patronage we will sell out to our rival and quit business. This we think is also fair.

It would be much better for both political parties if there were a less number of sickly newspapers throughout the State. There would be less schisms and more virtue and the country press which would then be what it ought to be: "FREE AND INDEPENDENT!" As it is now, whenever a paper representing the minority attacks the acts of the majority, those having control of the patronage encourage some sickly opposition enterprise, so that the independent journalist finds himself severely punished for his pains. We want nothing but what is fair and honorable and we want both Republican and Democratic tax-payers and readers to be treated alike.

It is objected that this is class legislation. We deny it. It is only leaving the tax-payers of each party to say where they will look for their legal advertising and the majority should rule in all cases. It is said that it does not allow the individual to control his own business; the law already says he *shall* advertise, if it were left to his own control he would find it advantageous not to do so very frequently. We only want the law to go a step further and say where the greatest amount of good will be accomplished by advertising, and not to allow him to select that medium which the great mass of the public do not see. The law does not prohibit him from publishing in a dozen papers if he wishes to do so. We want the public good to be subserved and not individual favoritism and whims. And this the Bill in question will accomplish, and we hope that the Legislature will pass, what every printer in the State, who is not afraid of loosing a few dollars worth of advertising, confesses to be a strictly fair and necessary law.

PERFIDIOUS ALBION.

The publication of the American "case" to be acted upon by the Arbitration at Geneva, for damages, direct and indirect, caused by the piratical operations of the Alabama and other confederate vessels, has produced a sudden and an intense excitement in England. The first burst of the London press, on the subject, was simply wild, and the announcement was made that the United States must withdraw this demand for indirect damages, or the Treaty of Washington would have to be abandoned. Chief Justice Cockburn is represented as having said that the American case would not be received and that the choice of the American Government would have to be between its withdrawal, and war. The Queen, in her speech before Parliament, is more moderate in her tone upon the subject. But the nation is, as indicated by the press, and by private despatches, intensely indignant over our demand for damages.

Now there is no basis whatever for this extraordinary manifestation of feeling. No new claim for damages is made that was not presented at the deliberations of the Joint High Commission in Washington, and clearly described in the protocol, the words of which were as follows:

"The history of the Alabama and other cruisers which had been fitted out, or armed, or equipped, or which had received augmentation of force in Great Britain, or in her Colonies, and of the operations of those vessels showed extensive direct lossess in the capture and destruction of a large number of vessels, with their cargoes, and in the heavy national expenditures in the pursuit of the cruisers, and *indirect injury* in the transfer of a large part of the American commercial marine to the British flag; in the enhanced payments of insurance, in the prolongation of the war, and the suppression of the rebellion."

Here was a brief but candid statement of our case, and for its settlement the Arbitration was proposed, and provided for in the Treaty itself, in the following language embraced in the first article:

"Whereas differences have arisen between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims, generally known as the Alabama claims, &c. Now in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims, which are not admitted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the high contracting parties agree that ALL *the said claims* growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generally known as the 'Alabama claims,' *shall be referred to a tribunal of arbitration.*"

Could language be more clear than this? The Arbitration was authorized for the express purpose of deciding upon the merits of whatever claims might be presented, as well as upon the amount of damages, if any, that should be awarded, and the two Governments agreed to abide by the decision. But what is the attitude of England now? That the American case includes demands that cannot be understood! Our case must be withdrawn and modified, or the whole Treaty will be rejected and war must ensue!

Of one thing the public may rest assured, and that is, that no modification of the American case will be made. President Grant and his Cabinet are decided upon that point; and perfidious Albion will be compelled either to back down in humiliation or carry out her threat of a trial of strength. Of course the former course will be adopted, for she is not yet wholly bereft of reason, so far as to attempt a war with the United States.

England was informed by her own statesmen of the obligations she was incurring by her conduct towards the United States during the war; but an unjustifiable desire to see the Union split up into fragments, blinded her to all sense of justice toward a rival power. Mr. Cobden, a British statesman, among others, informed the British Parliament, May 13, 1864, of the consequences their policy would entail, and warned his Government of the "monstrous" obligations it was incurring, in a speech of great power, in which he used this language:

"The escape of and burnings by the Florida, Alabama and other vessels greatly increased the hopes and expectations of the insurgents, and on that account the contest was very much prolonged. That contest cost the United States $4,000,000,000. Let any one think of that amount, and make his own estimate of how much less the United States would have been obliged to expend if the Queen's proclamation of neutrality had never been issued, and if the Florida and Alabama had never escaped from Liverpool. In this connection remember that a large number of United States war vessels were for four years employed in seeking to prevent the escape of some Florida or Alabama from a British port, or in vainly searching for her over the ocean, and remember that these same United States vessels could have been used more effectually to close the Southern ports, if they had not been needed for this other purpose. These damages to the nation can only be approximated, but their existence is certain, and the amount is monstrous."

Now, when the day of reckoning draws nigh, England begins to realize the enormity of her crime. It is too late. We have no quarrel with our venerable parent. We desire none. But when a Great Power like that of England, which professed an intense abhorrence for slavery, forgets her position and obligations so far as to throw her influence with a rebel confederacy, whose very foundation was slavery, in order to crush out of existence a rival power whose very instincts were opposed to human bondage and in favor of equal rights to all men, it is scarcely possible to believe in an over-ruling Providence, and not feel that national punishment must overtake the outrage. The "case" as against her is now in the hands of the Arbitration, and so far as the American Government is concerned it will abide by their decision. That case is also published in the languages of the Continent of Europe, and is now before the world, whose verdict England to-day dreads even more than that of the Court at Geneva, in Switzerland.

☞ Col. John W. Forney, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, tendered his resignation to President Grant on the 11th inst., to take effect on the 1st of March. He thinks that the position is incompatible with that of an independent journalist.

☞ Mr. T. K. Cree, of Pittsburg, has been appointed the successor of Vincent Colyer, resigned, as secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, at Washington. Mr. Colyer still remains on the Board as a member of the executive committee.

☞ The *American Historical Record* settles the question regarding the Confederate States seal. A design was adopted, the seal was made in England, and received in Richmond a few days before General Lee thought it prudent to vacate Richmond. It was never used on an official document.

☞ Our Canadian neighbors are in a state of consternation over the news from England, in refernce to the Alabama claims. If war comes annexation will follow. But then they would soon begin to rejoice under the new stars and stripes, in the impetus that it would give them the road to national prosperity.

☞ Nast, of Harpers' *Weekly*, has been a week in Washington making sketches. He has added many choice sketches to his collection of notabilities, and several Senators who have acted in opposition to the Administration will soon be happy to appear before a laughing world retaining their Schurz.

☞ We have received from Coe, Wetherell & Co., advertising agents, Philadelphia, the first number of *The American Journalist*, which is intended to be a Monthly Review of American Journalism. It is gotten up very neatly and with much ability. It will take it sometime, however, to become as sleek and plump as the *Newspaper Reporter*, but when it has shaved both newspaper men and advertisers as long as its cotemporary we expect it also to get fat. It makes no difference which way Rowell draws—"down comes the dust."

☞ The Foreign commerce of New Orleans is expanding rapidly. Twenty ocean steamers now ply between that port and Europe, embracing two lines to England and two to Germany. Arrangements are now completed and the steamers are building on the Clyde, for five lines between New Orleans and England alone, during the ensuing summer. Thus the British flag becomes more dominant in the commercial marine. It should not be so.

We see it in some of the newspapers that Huntingdon and Blair counties have instructed their delegates to the State Convention to vote for Col. Jordan for Republican candidate for Governor. This must be a mistake. We did see that the County Committees of these counties had so instructed, but what authority a county committee can have to instruct delegates to a State Convention to vote for any one man over an other we have yet to learn.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

It has been the custom, in this county, or years, for the County Committee to select the delegate to the State Convention. And in instructing for Colonel Jordan they only carried out the wishes of nine tenths of the Republicans in the county.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The New Anglo-American Difficulty—England Alarmed at the Extent of the American Demand for Damages—The American Government Firm in its Demand—The Navy to be Increased—Another War of Words in the Senate—Sumner and Carpenter on Civil Rights.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1872.

THE NEW ALABAMA SENSATION.

For a week past the political atmosphere of the two hemispheres has been agitated over the American demand for damages to be presented to the Arbitration at Geneva. The American "case" has been published in Europe, and no sooner were its contents known than the London press opened with great severity upon the pretensions of the American Government, in making a demand for indirect or consequential damages, while Chief Justice Cockburn said to the Cabinet that the American Government should be informed that "it must decide between a withdrawal of the demand and war." These statements, on being telegraphed to Washington, created a sensation. But there was no excitement, for the President and Secretary of State felt, and so expressed themselves, that the American case was made up with great care, after due consideration, and was in strict accordance with the provisions of the Treaty itself.

After the first outburst of indignation the London press subsided, somewhat, and consoled itself with a self-confidence that the American Government would modify its demand. On the following day the Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament was delivered, and received here by telegraph. Her reference to the Arbitration was in these words:

"The Arbitrators appointed, pursuant to the Treaty of Washington, for the purpose of amicably settling the Alabama claims, held their first meeting in Geneva. Cases were laid before the Arbitrators on behalf of each party to the Treaty. In the case so submitted by the United States large claims are included which are understood, on my part, not to be within the province of the Arbitrators. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the Government of the United States"

The "friendly communication" was made by Earl Granville to Gen. Schenck, and by him communicated to Washington.—The subject has been before the Cabinet at their last meetings, and the decision by the Cabinet is unanimous to adhere to the case as now prepared, and abide by the decision of the Geneva Conference. The subject was also brought up in the Senate, and a similar expression of feeling prevailed there also. On the same day the naval committee of the House, at their meeting yesterday, agreed to report an important bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct ten or more steam vessels of war carrying guns of large calibre, the hulls of the same to be built of wood or iron, as the Secretary may decide, and appropriating three millions of dollars for the same, in addition to any sum of money that may be realized from the sale of vessels, machinery, ordnance or other material now at the navy-yards or naval stations. The bill further directs the Secretary to appoint a board of survey to recommend the sale of such material at public auction, the proceeds thereof to be also applied to the construction and equipment of vessels of war of the most approved modern description, combining strength, speed and effectiveness, the plans and specifications to be furnished by the Navy Department. There is a prevailing belief among members that this bill will become a law.

A WORDY QUARREL OVER THE CIVIL RIGHTS QUESTION.

Amnesty, upon which so much time has already been spent, still hangs in the Senate, and from present indications is likely to remain there until the end of the session. Divested of Senator Sumner's amendment, it would have been disposed of weeks ago, without difficulty, either in its present, or in a modified form.

The labors of the past week opened with a debate on the subject, which resolved itself into a war of words between Senators Sumner and Carpenter, which for some hours promised to end in a drawn battle. After several severe trials of strength, in which the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, Theology and Petroleum V. Nasby were dragged into the contest, the young gladiator from the north-west gained upon his veteran antagonist and was finally declared the victor by the "assembled wisdom" of the Senatorial Chamber.

The contest was opened by Mr. Carpenter, who offered a substitute for Sumner's Civil Rights amendment to the Amnesty bill. The substitute omitted all reference to churches, and based the right of Federal interference upon the fact the institutions were supported at the public expense, and not, as the proposition of Mr. Sumner, upon the mere fact of corporation.

Mr. Sumner advocated his amendment as against the substitute of Mr. Carpenter, and replied to the Constitutional objections raised. He characterized the position of Mr. Carpenter as identical with that of Petroleum V. Nasby, and said that the Senator (Carpenter) attempted to distinguish between the right to testify and the right to sit as a juror. He (Sumner) cared not whether that was a civil or a political right; it was sufficient to know that it was a right guaranteed by the Constitution, as interpreted by the Declaration of Independence. The Senator (Carpenter) smiled: he always smiled when the Declaration was mentioned.

Carpenter's quick reply, that "it was a smile of approbation," threw the Senate also into a general fit of smiling. Sumner: very well; but not content with striking the colored citizen in the temple of justice, the Senator (Carpenter) also sets up a distinction in the church; a distinction, however, in which he is not original, for he has been anticipated by the Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby, who describes the assembling of his congregation for the Sabbath services, and the singing of the following hymn, "writ" by himself:

"Shall neggers black this land possess.
And mix with us up here?
Oh, no, my friends, we rayther guess
We'll never stand that 'ere."

Sir, I ask if that is not the Senator's speech? I do not know that I need say any more. [Mr. Carpenter: "Oh, yes; go right on." [Laughther]. And he went on, and charged the Senator from Wisconsin as being the advocate of caste in the christian church, and supports his position by the Constitution of the United States, an error, the origin of which, in the Senator's mind, he (Mr. Sumner) could not point out. He probably never had any adequate idea of the Declaration of Independence, which, on a former occasion, the Senator said was nothing more than a revolutionary pronunciamento.

Carpenter: I stick to that now, but I glory in its declarations, and I glory in all the acts of the revolutionary fathers.

Sumner: Then why not give effect to its declarations? why be satisfied with the glory? a long and labored effort was then made to show that the Constitution must be interpreted by the Declaration which preceded it, and on that interpretation he rested his case as to the constitutionality of his amendment.

Mr. Carpenter characterized Mr. Sumner's effort as an extraordinary performance. He (Carpenter) had from the first proclaimed himself in favor of the principle involved in the Senators' amendment. He and others had doubts as to its constitutionality, and thought the amendment ought to be modified. He desired some practical measure that would command a two-third vote in each House. But that Senator would not accept of anything that did not violate the Constitution. He enjoyed this as much as the epicure did the gamy flavor of the quail. If the colored citizens of this country had no more respect for the Constitution than the Senator, then, God help the Constitution! He (Carpenter) had gone to the Senator with his doubts; but instead of seeking to quiet these doubts the Senator adheres to his amendment, and comes here and attacks him for four hours. He had even revamped a chance expression made by him (Carpenter) more than a year ago. But he asked now if the Declaration was not a revolutionary pronunciamento, what was it? The Senator had also compared him to Petroleum V. Nasby. Here was where he could not follow the Senator. The Senator was like no one, his prototype was not to be found. In the language of the old proverb, "Nature made trim and then broke the mould." He is the beginning, and if our Constitution is to last much longer, we should pray that he may be the end of a school of constitutional debaters who commence the discussion of a question with the assertion that the Constitution has nothing whatever to do with it. The Senator charged him with being an upholder of caste in religion and proceeds to read letters from Missionaries in the East or West Indies, or some other place, but he does not point to one single clause in the Constitution conferring the authority to do what he is urging. Mr. Carpenter concluded by saying that he did not intend to be driven into the Democratic party, nor did he intend to be driven by the Senator into the support of anything which he deemed to be unconstitutional.

The sympathy of the Senate were clearly with the Western Senator. Mr. Sumner felt this keenly, and failed to make any further effort in support of his amendment contenting himself simply with a declaration that he had faithfully, through all his life, supported the Constitution "as he understood it."

Senator Sumner has lost much of his former influence in the Senate. He is no longer a leader in any sense of the word.

N. H. P.

Notes from the State Capital.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6, 1872.

A diarrhœa has been very prevalent in this city, for some time. Scarcely an inhabitant of the city or a visitor to it, a member of the Legislature or an officer, or hanger on but has had a turn of it. It was hoped that some of the worst of the latter class and some of the jobbers among the former might be Ketch(um)ed off; but as yet all are on hand and likely to stay. The Harrisburg diarrhœa does not appear to be a respecter of persons.

A Western agent has just arrived with a supply of Rev. Dr. Smith's Patent Double-acting Flex Cordial, which is warranted a perfect cure. *Apropos* of the meeting here this week of the Homœpathic Medical Society, it is proposed to put a drop of the thousandth dilution of the said cordial into the reservoir, and thus reach and cure all of the residents of the town who drink water.

The most commonly supposed cause of the prevalent disease is impure water, emanating form the reservoir. It is said that the reservoir was cleaned out some years since, and various decaying bodies, such as dogs, cats, babies, etc., found in it. How true this may be we cannot say; but the story may be considered as at least a doubtful one. The generally received opinion now however, so far as we can learn, is that the said reservoir is impure and should be cleaned out. But a editorial in the Harrisburg Daily smasher, headed and footed "what do you eat?" asserts that there are no "new borned infants" or other impurities in the said water; that, in short, it is a pure as the air we breathe. This of course sets the question entirely at rest, and the Board of Health must look in' another direction for the cause of the pestilence that waketh one in the darkness.

THE TRUNK MYSTERY.

A trunk left at the depot to be shipped to the country was found to emit a very unpleasant odor. The baggage smashers had heard of the lamented Alice Bowlsley, and had no doubt another crring, beautiful blonde was boxed up in this trunk. Police officers were sent for, and it was determined to break open the trunk. All present awaited with expectation and horror the revelation of the opened trunk. Carefully they raised the lid. Inside they found, securely packed away—*ten pounds of Limberger cheese!*

Feb. 9, 1872.

Mr. Moore, member from Lawrence county, has, at the instance of Gen. Lane, introduced into the House the now famous Ohio Liquor Law. This law is now in operation in the States of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa we believe, and gives general satisfaction. This bill, which was published in the JOURNAL of last week, will probably become a law; and if it does we shall be able to refer with pride to the fact that Huntingdon county men effected its passage. Mr. Moore is a native of Huntingdon county, and a brother of Maj. Moore of Alexandria.

Gen. Lane has proved himself an active, useful and efficient member; and some acts that he has been and will be instrumental in having passed during the session will be ones of such unquestionable benefit to the people of the county, which he has the honor to represent here, that he cannot fail to become popular with the people of that county irrespective of party. We might remark, here, by the way, that it is not the man who makes the greatest number of speeches who is the most useful or influential legislator.

At the time of penning the foregoing the bill spoken of was under discussion. It received much opposition from the Democratic side of the House, and they attempted to postpone its discussion in such manner as to virtually kill the bill. General Lane, by an adroit flank movement, outwitted them, and had it made the special order for Thursday, 15th inst.

Petitions regarding a local option law have been coming in for some time, and several bills have been passed extending its provisions to certain towns, wards and counties. It is to be hoped that this law also will be made a general State law.

An act has passed the House making five months the minimum length of the school term. Also a bill to provide for a triennial cnumeration of the children of school age in the State, to be made by the Assessors of the respective districts and to include name, age, color, nativity, time of attendance at school during the preceding three years and causes of non-attendance.

Mr. McClure, of Philadelphia, arrived here to-day, with the probable intention of contesting the seat of Mr. Gray, if allowed to do so. TALASCO.

United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Supplemental Convention between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the Renunciation of Naturalization in certain Cases. Signed February 23, 1871; Ratified March 24, 1871; Ratifications exchanged May 4, 1871; Proclaimed May 5, 1871.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention supplemental to the convention of May 13, 1870, between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concerning naturalization, was concluded and signed at Washington by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the twenty-third day of February, 1871, which supplemental convention is word for word as follows:

Whereas by the second article of the convention between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for regulating the citizenship of citizens and subjects of the contracting parties who have emigrated, or may emigrate, from the dominions of the one to those of the other party, signed at London, on the 13th of May, 1870, it was stipulated that the manner in which the renunciation by such citizens and subjects of their naturalization, and the resumption of their native allegiance may be made and publicly declared, should be agreed upon by the governments of the respective countries, the President of the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the purpose of effecting such agreement, have resolved to conclude a supplemental convention, and have named their plenipotentiaries, that is to say, the President of the United States of America, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Edward Thornton, Knight Commander of the most honorable Order of the Bath, and her envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America, who have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I. Any person, being originally a citizen of the United States who had previously to May 13th 1870, been naturalized as a British subject, may at any time before August 10th, 1872, and any British subject who, at the date first aforesaid, had been naturalized as a citizen of the United States, may at any time before May 12th, 1872, publicly declare his renunciation of such naturalization by subscribing an instrument in writing, substantially in the form heretofore appended, and designated as Annex A.

Such renunciation, by an original citizen of the United States, of British nationality, shall, within the territories and jurisdiction of the United States, be made in duplicate, in the presence of such court authorized by law for the time being to admit aliens to naturalization, or before the clerk or prothonotary of any such court; if the declarant be beyond the territories of the United States, it shall be made in duplicate, before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States. One of such duplicates shall remain of record in the custody of the court or officer in whose presence it was made; the other shall be, without delay, transmitted to the Department of State.

Such renunciation, if declared by an original British subject, of his acquired nationality as a citizen of the United States, shall, if the declarant be in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, be made in duplicate, in the presence of a justice of the peace; if elsewhere in Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, in triplicate, in the presence of any judge of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law, in the place in which the declarant is, to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purposes: if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in triplicate, in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty.

ART. II. The contracting parties hereby engage to communicate each to the other, from time to time, lists of the persons who, within their respective dominions and territories, or before their diplomatic and consular officers, have declared their renunciation of naturalization, with the dates and places of making such declaration, and such information as to the abode of the declarants, and the times and places of their naturalization, as they may have furnished.

ART. III. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as may be convenient.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Washington the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH.
[SEAL.] EDW'D THORNTON.

ANNEX A.

I, A. B., of [insert abode], being originally a citizen of the United States of America, [or a British subject,] and having become naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty as a British subject, [or as a citizen within the United States of America,] do hereby renounce my naturalization as a British subject, [or citizen of the United States,] and declare that it is my desire to resume my nationality as a citizen of the United States, [or British subject.]

(Signed) A. B.

Made and subscribed to before me, ——, in [insert country or other subdivision, and State, province, colony, legation, or consulate,] this—— day of——, 187-,

(Signed) E. F.,
Justice of the Peace, [or other title.]

[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH.
[SEAL.] EDW'D THORNTON.

And whereas the said supplemental convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in this city on the fourth day of May, 1871, by Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, and Sir Edward Thornton, K. C. B., Her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary accredited to this Government, on the part of their respective Governments.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said supplemental convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one
[SEAL.] thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

By the President: U. S. GRANT.
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between W. T. Howard and James H. Clover, doing business as Howard & Clover in the hotel business, in Huntingdon, has been this day, (Feb. 1, 1872,) dissolved by mutual consent, and the accounts of the firm will be settled by James H. Clover, by whom the business will be continued at the old stand known as the "Morrison House."

WM. T. HOWARD,
JAMES H. CLOVER.

Feb. 14, 1872.-3t

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

We have opened for the SPRING TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of Philadelphia Carpets,

Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chains, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Trimes, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wood en and Willow Ware in the United States.

Our large increase of business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE *CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER*, Price $5,50.

Over 13,000 sold in six months.

Terms: Carpets, 60 days.
All other goods, 30 days, Net.
Feb.14,1872.-3m.

RECIPES FOR SALE!

A Recipe for Making OIL PASTE BLACKING, For Boots and Shoes, at a cost of one cent per box. This is a superior Blacking, and will not injure leather, and gives universal satisfaction. A Recipe for Making PALM SOAP. With this Recipe, Hard Soap can be made at the cost of four cents a pound, or Soft Soap at the cost of $1 per barrel. This soap is warranted to remove grease from any Goods, without injury to the finest silk, and is the best in the world for toilet use and can be made in fifteen minutes. THESE RECIPES I SELL FOR $1,00 EACH. Each purchaser of a Receipe will be entitled to one chance in the following Gifts, to be awarded to the holders of Receipes. The drawing will be held at No. 313 Hill street, Huntingdon, on March 29th, 1872.

LIST OF GIFTS.

6	Gifts of Ladies' Gold Watches	$50 each	$300 00
6	" Gents.' Silver "	25 "	150 00
6	" Hair W. Guards	5 "	30 00
6	" Ladies' Gd Chains	20 "	120 00
6	" " Necklaces	5 "	30 00
6	" " Bracelets	8 "	48 00
6	" Traveling Satchels	6 "	30 00
12	" Gd Earrings, Brst'pins	10 "	120 00
12	" Finger Rings	5 "	60 00
6	" Head Hanging Baskets	3 "	18 00
200	" Fancy Jewelry		200 00
200	" Notions		200 00
100	" Gents.' Meerschaum Pipes		200 00
20	" Ladies' Fancy Trimmed Hats		200 00
50	" Coffee		40 00
20	" White Sugar		60 00
1	" Wilson Sewing Machine		50 00
1	" Gd Hunting Case American Watch		150 00

MANNER OF DRAWING.

The drawing will take place in public, and everything will be done to satisfy buyers of Recipes that their interests will be well protected as if they personally superintended the entire affair. All the numbers representing the Receipts from No. 1 up, will be put into a wheel; the wheel will be rapidly revolved, thoroughly mixing; the numbers will be drawn out simultaneously by two children blindfolded, or in other words as the citizens may see proper, SAMUEL RUPERT, Proprietor.
Feb.14,72-4t.] B. L. SILKNITTER, Agent.

WARNING.

MANY CITIZENS of this county who, had been persuaded to buy other kinds of Sewing Machines, which seemed at *first* to work well on a tolerable range of work, have expressed to me their *regrets* that the genuine original Elias Howe Sewing Machine—the best in the world—had not been brought to their notice before purchasing. And judging from the number of offers I have, to trade Howe machines for all other kinds, I estimate that the people of this county have lost more than $20,000 by failing to get, at the first, the *genuine Howe Machine*. It is made on sound mechanical principles, avoids rickety cog-wheels, and is so constructed as to have perfect control by adjustment, and provision made to restore lost motion when it wears, thereby securing extraordinary *durability*, and adaptation to the greatest range of work. Now as my traveling agents may not be able to visit every person in time, and as many inferior machines of different kinds are still being urged on the public, I hereby GIVE NOTICE, that before you spend your time or money on any other machine, the safest plan is, either to write to me direct, or inquire of agents for the famous *Elias Howe*, machine, from Brown's

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 14, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Hay is scarce and dear.

Police matters are dull.

Popular just now—House hunting.

Reading is cursed with incendiaries.

Oil city had a $40,000 fire the other day.

Gen. Dunn has resumed the bone business.

Seasonable advice—Trim your grape vines.

Get your job work done at the JOURNAL office.

The small-pox is abating in all parts of the State.

Don't forget the rifle tournament on the 22nd inst.

All wide-awake business men advertise in the JOURNAL.

All the ice-houses in this bailiwick are full to overflowing.

The Tyrone Baptist church was dedicated on Sunday last.

In a weaving way—Several young men one night last week.

Ebensburg wants more tenant houses. So does Huntingdon.

Gen. Lane will accept our thanks for favors from Harrisburg.

Are we going to have a borough election? Friday is the day.

Bloody Run is about organizing a building and loan association.

Hollidaysburg's new railroad depot was opened on the 1st. inst.

Wanted badly in Huntingdon—A good machinist to do odd jobs.

Since the departure of the snow horse-flesh has not suffered much.

A good goak—To hear "Reform" McClure talk of political honesty.

The disease at the State Capital is dubbed the "Harrisburg quick step."

We ask special attention to our rates for publishing obituary notices, etc.

Reaches us only occasionally—The Philadelphia *Post*. Whose fault is it?

Crowding the season—The man who was sporting a linen coat the other day.

Friday next is the day fixed by law for holding township and borough elections.

The local of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* had a present of a girl baby the other night.

Gough's advertisement of the Union Pacific Railroad—"Will it Pay"—is well received.

B. F. Schweier, Esq., of the Juniata *Sentinel*, illuminated our sanctum on Thursday last.

Beck, the tonsorial knight, on Hill street, has had new steps put in front of his saloon.

Old John Burns, the hero of Gettysburg, died on Sunday of last week, of pneumonia.

The Homœopathic Medical Society, of this State, met in Convention, at Harrisburg, last week.

Harrisburg's typos held their annual banquet on Saturday night, and had a good time generally.

Bunyan, the dreamer, Milton, the poet, and Holmes, the editor, were all Baptists. So says the *Blade*.

The citizens of Indiana have subscribed $53,000 towards the erection of Normal School buildings.

Seven colored men have been arrested and imprisoned for robbing freight cars on the Penna. Railroad.

Forty-three deaths have occurred, within the last three months, in and about Saxton, principally of scarlet fever.

The Lewistown *Gazette* claims to have the largest "borrowed bowels" of any paper published in the Juniata Valley.

The main building of Glamorgan Furnace, in Lewistown, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning a week ago.

Mr. John Glass, an employee in the Johnstown rolling mill, lost an eye, the other day, by a piece of metal flying into it.

Simon Brotherline, an old and respected citizen of Hollidaysburg, died at his residence, in that borough, on the 8th inst.

We had a pop visit, on Thursday afternoon, from Capt. Jones of the Tyrone *Herald*, and found him a very clever gentleman.

A man named Perry was torn to pieces, a few days since, being caught in the machinery of a steam saw-mill, in Erie county.

A National Agricultural Convention will be held at Washington, D. C., on the 15th inst. Will Huntingdon county be represented?

A crabbed old bachelor says: "After all, a woman's heart is the sweetest thing in the world. It is a perfect honey-comb—full of sells."

A western editor recently penned an article about Alexis, calling him the "noble Russ." One of the compositors made the article read "noble Kuss."

The spirit of the leap year is certainly abroad. At Roundout, New York, a gay and festive damsel, of seventy-five, captured a young man of sixty-six."

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are making preparations for putting a culvert under their road, at the foot of Fifth street, in this borough. This will be an improvement long needed.

Mr. George Green, of this place, a brakeman on one of the coal trains between Huntingdon and Harrisburg, had one of his thumbs badly smashed the other day while engaged in coupling cars.

The entire Democratic press, and a few wishy-washy Republicans are rolling their eyes in holy horror over the fact that "Reform" McClure was not given the certificate of election in the Fourth Senatorial district.

Don't patronize the store, or business, that is "too poor to advertise." Such a firm is, invaribly, "too poor" to sell goods at reasonable rates. Examine the advertising columns of the JOURNAL before making your purchases.

Our old friend, Mr. Jacob Snyder, has received the Republican nomination for the office of Treasurer of the city of Altoona. Mr. Snyder is a gentleman every way qualified for the position, and we hope he will be elected.

The Altoona *Sun* says that a young man of Hollidaysburg received a cowhiding from a lady for allowing his tongue to descant too freely upon the lady's fair fame. That girl has the stuff to make a woman's rights man out of some poor fellow.

"Caprice Waltz" is the title of a new piece of music by our talented little neighbor, Miss Lizzie Neff. It is pronounced, by those capable of judging, a most meritorious composition. For sale at the book stores of Blair and Lewis, and the music store of E. J. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.

A young man named Westbrook, a resident of Smithfield, near this place, and an employee on the Penn'a. Railroad, was seriously injured, on Friday last, by three cars passing over him. The accident happened above Spruce Creek, but we have been unable to get any particulars. The young man is in a critical condition.

An illuminated hat band is the latest novelty. It can be used as a lantern, giving such powerful light that the bricks in a man's hat can be readily enumerated. It throws its effulgence ahead and will enable bummers to steer clear of gas lamps and horse-blocks. With this illuminator there will be no excuse for a man pulling his neighbor's bell for his own in a fit of ignorant bliss.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.—The conferees of the 21st Senatorial District met at the Morrison House, in Huntingdon, on Tuesday, February 6th, 1872. The following gentlemen were present as conferees of the respective counties:

Centre—James H. Rankin, Edward Blanchard, John G. Love.

Juniata—John S. Lukens, F. M. Mickey, Richard Doyle.

Huntingdon—Jno. W. Mattern, Dr. Henry Orladay, G. B. Armitage.

Mifflin—S. H. McCoy, H. C. Vanzant, E. Conard.

Edward Blanchard, Esq., of Centre, was elected president of the conference, and H. C. Vanzant and G. B. Armitage were elect secretaries.

On motion of Dr. H. Orlady it was resolved that the Senatorial Delegate elected by this conference be instructed to support Col. Frank Jordan, in the State Convention for Governor. Mr. Lukens, of Juniata, seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

The following gentlemen were then placed in nomination for Senatorial Delegate: John W. Mattern, of Huntingdon, John H. Muttersbaugh of Juniata, and W. P. Wilson, of Centre.

The conference proceeded to ballot for delegate. The first ballot stood, Messrs. Rankin, Blanchard and Love, of Centre county, and Doyle and Mickey, of Juniata county, for W. P. Wilson—Messrs. McCoy, Vanzant and Conrad, of Mifflin county, and Lukens, of Juniata, for John W. Muttersbaugh—Messrs. Mattern, Orlady and Armitage for J. W. Mattern. Twenty-two ballots were had without an election, when on motion the candidate having the least number of votes was withdrawn, and another ballot was had, which resulted in the election of W. P. Wilson. This ballot stood Messrs. Rankin, Blanchard and Love, of Centre county, and Mattern, Orlady and Armitage, of Huntingdon county, and Doyle and Mickey, of Juniata county, for W. P. Wilson—Messrs. McCoy, Vanzant, and Conrad, of Mifflincounty, and Lukens, of Juniata county, for J. W. Muttersbaugh. Mr. Wilson received eight votes and Mr. Muttersbaugh received four.

On motion the election of Mr. Wilson was made unanimous.

It was resolved that the proceedings of the conference be published in the Republican papers of the district.

EDWARD BLANCHARD, Prest.

H. C. VANZANT, G. B. ARMITAGE, } Secretaries.

FIRE IN LEWISTOWN.—On Thursday morning, about four o'clock, we were aroused by an alarm of fire, which proved to be at Glamorgan Furnace. When we reached it all hope of saving the burning buildings was abandoned. The stockhouse in the rear, covering the engines, hot blasts and other machinery is entirely destroyed, as well as at the structure at the tunnel head, whence the cars conveying fuel and stock are carried to feed the stack. There are contradictory accounts as to the origin of the fire, the most probable or which would seem to be that a sudden sinking of the fuel and stock in the head of the stack forced out a huge volume of flame from which the building adjoining the stack was ignited, and before water could be had or other measures employed to arrest it, progressed so far as to fire the stockhouse. The henderson, with their apparatus, was as promptly on hand as it was possible at that early hour, but were unable to render much service in rescuing the buildings on account of the freezing of the water plugs. How far the engines and other apparatus and machinery is injured, what delay may be caused in resuming operations, or to what extent the loss is covered by insurance, we are unable to ascertain. We sent over yesterday morning to obtain as full information as possible, but those in charge were reticent about supplying it.—*Lewistown Sentinel.*

WEDDING AT THE THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—A brilliant wedding was celebrated at 2 P. M. yesterday afternoon, at the above mentioned church, in Springfield street. Five hundred invitations had been issued. The ushers were Messrs. H. D. Putman, of Boston, and C. A. Fowler, of New York. The floral decoration were very beautiful, the church being profusely decorated with flowers, which were arranged with exquisite taste. At the appointed hour the bridal party arrived, the bride being Miss Carrie D. Neff, only daughter of Mr. E. W. Neff, of Boston, formerly of Detroit, well-known in business circles there; and the bridegroom Mr. Cassius P. Taylor, of Detroit, Mich., well-known among the shipping and freighting merchants, the brides maid being Miss Carrie S. Langley, of Detroit, who was accompanied by Mr. N. N. Neff, of the same place. The bride wore a handsome shade of brown silk poplin, trimmed with a deep shade of brown velvet, made into a travelling costume. Hats were made of the same to match. The bridesmaid wore a light shade of garnet silk, trimmed with a deep shade of velvet, with hat to match. An elegant collation was served at the residence of the bride's father, and an inspection of the many choice and valuable wedding presents contributed to the entertainment of the large number of guests, who extended, their most cordial wishes to the newly-married pair for a pleasant and safe journey to their western home and very many years of happiness therein. The party left on the 3. P. M. train for the West.—*Boston Post, Dec. 29th.*

LOGAN IRON WORKS.—Freedom is a lively place again. The steel works, under the new lessees, Wm. Butcher & Co., are in vigorous operation, and the steel turned out is of excellent quality.

The Logan Company itself blew out the furnace at Freedom on the 1st of January, in order to put in a new hearth and in-lining, and also to change it from a cold blast to a hot blast. This is a charcoal furnace, with a two-feet tunnel-head, and a capacity to turn out from 35 to 40 tons of pig iron per week. This pig is worth at present about $50 per ton, being $10 more than is paid for iron made by anthracite furnaces.

The old forge is also in vigorous blast, converting pig into bloom, and a puddling furnace converts old scrap and other material.

In the large forge the Logan company is manufacturing all kinds of bar iron, for which it finds ready sale.

Altogether Freedom presents again all the activity and energy of former days, and we doubt not the owners and lessees are realizing handsome profits, as they certainly should.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

COMPLIMENTARY.—It gives us pleasure to read the following which we clip from the last *Cambria Freeman:* The Western Union Telegraph Company has been greatly favored, in Johnstown, by having in their employ a lady of the greatest accomplishments, both as a telegraphist and as a citizen, and in return, they have manifested their gratitude in providing an office for her that cannot be excelled in neatness. Fourteen wires enter the office, and a switch-board register is put up, and desks, carpet, stove, railing, etc., etc., so that this estimable lady in charge has every comfort that heart could wish. We hope other lines will take the hint, and furnish their operators, at least, with reasonable comforts, and not work them fifteen hours per day. The Western Union line deserves the thanks of the people for their attention to their operators, and they may be glad that they have in their employ such an operator as Mrs. Ogle.

THE Centreville Furnace is still agitated. Three of the gentlemen interested in the ores of that section visited Centreville last week with a view to asertaining the quantity and quality of ore and the best point to which to build their road. We think the best route will be found in the direction of Bedford. A railroad from here will get a large amount of local freight and can be more economically built than from any other point.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

ROBT. U. JACOB & Co., are now prepared to furnish Anthracite and Broad Top Coals, in any quantity, at short notice. Anthracite coal of all sizes and best qualities constantly on hand, also the "Barnet" Broad Top Coal mined and shipped by themselves and which they guarantee to give satisfaction. A stock of Limeburners coal of best quality on hand which will be sold low. Office, 105 Fourth street. [21june1871.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's.
March 22, tf.

WARRIORSMARK, PA., Feb. 6, 1872.—MR. EDITOR:—*Dear Sir:* On last Sabbath evening the people of this vicinity were highly favored by a lecture from Rev. A. L. Guss, principal of the Soldiers' Orphan School, at Cassville, Pa.

The subject was "*Solomons' Temple.*"

The Professor illustrated his remarks by an engraving from a design of R. S. Fortner, Danville, N. Y.

With this map he proceeded to give a description of that wonderful structure. He remarked that on last June he had the pleasure of seeing *the only church the U. S. Government had ever built!* This is a chapel connected with a Soldiers' Home, in Dayton, Ohio. The temple of Solomon was the only church God ever built. It was the largest, most costly and beautiful building ever erected. The largest, for its base covered an area of one-half mile square, and three sides were three stories high and the fourth two. The most costly, for there was so much gold and silver used in the building of it, that when the sun shone upon it, it glittered so that the eye could scarcely look at it. When destroyed the last time by fire, even after the soldiers had pilfered and carried away all they could remove of any value, the melted gold and silver ran down the sides of the hill. The most beautiful and elegant, because God Himself had given the plan.

The first temple, or Solomons' Temple, was built by King Solomon about 1005, B. C., destroyed about 500 B. C.; again rebuilt and again destroyed shortly after the death of our Saviour. It was situated on Mount Moriah, or, as often called, Mount Zion. The top of the mountain had to be leveled and the eastern side built up from the valley, a heighth of more than 300 feet, and this was built of hewn stone. Some of these stone were of such vast dimensions that no known machinery of this 19th century could have raised and located them. Herod the great had eighteen thousand men employed nine years *repairing* it. And we are told that on one occasion the Jews said to Christ "forty and six years was this temple in building." He pointed out the different rooms, told their use, and described much of the furniture.

Throughout, the lecture gave evidence of a great amount of careful study and re-search. Although the lecturer labored under the disadvantage of a severe cold, he certainly deserves great credit for the pleasing manner in which he delivered this very interesting lecture. It is a shame that so many of us, who claim to be christians, are so ignorant of the first church ever dedicated to the service of Almighty God.

At the close of the lecture it was announced by Rev. George Guyer that Prof. Guss would deliver a lecture on a trip to the Rocky Mountain, on the following evening. So again, as on the preceding evening, there was about three or four hundred persons assembled to hear about his trip.

And, as before, we were pleasantly entertained and greatly instructed. He told of the appearance of the country, and that the Great American Desert was a Great American myth; how towns had sprung up in a day;" how the gold and silver mines were worked. He interspersed it with pleasant anecdotes; how he had attempted to find some members of his own religious persuasion, or, in fact, of any persuasion; he found the members, but not the religion, for, said they, "we left it all on the other side of the Mississippi." How he had determined to stay among the "big boys," and how successful he was, for he had to get up at midnight and remain up till morning.

We were very sorry when he left us on the snow-covered top of one of the high peaks of the Rocky Mountains, saying we might get down as best we could. S.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company uses, on the main line between Pittsburg and Philadelphia 482 engines, 663 passenger cars, 6,632 freight cars, 731 coal cars, and 96 baggage, mail and express cars. These are the property of the Pennsylvania company. In addition to these there are run on the road 4,877 eight wheeled cars not owned by the company. The road crosses 150 iron bridges, the total length of which is 13,960 feet; 39 wooden bridges, with a total length of 6,977 feet and 17 stone bridges of 24 feet span and upward. It penetrates 8 tunnels, the shortest one being 200 feet in length, and the longest 3,612 feet. The number of passengers carried in 1871 was 4,352,769. The gross amount of tonage for the same year was 5,472,401 tons. The receips for 1871 were $17,531,006 82, and the expenses $11,260,085 15.—*Altoona Tribune.*

BEDFORD AND HOLLIDAYSBURG RAILROAD.—Mr. Hewit, the member from Blair county, has introduced a bill into the House incorporating the Bedford and Hollidaysburg narrow gauge railroad company. This is the same road for which Mr. James M. Wattson made preliminary surveys last Fall for the Kemble Coal & Iron Company. The road, it is thought, will start at a point near the junction of the Juniata and Dunning's creek, and run along the banks of the latter through the "Corner" to the rich ore deposits in that region. From thence it will run to St. Clairsville, and through a comparatively level country to Hollidaysburg. The country through which the projecting road will pass is full of iron ore, and it is owing to this fact that the prospects for its early completion are very flattering.—*Bedford Gazette.*

WE are glad to observe that our Huntingdon friends are taking practical steps toward the erection of a forty thousand dollar rolling mill. Their facilities are such to justify the effort. Coal, ore and limestone lie in close proximity, and every indication points to the possibility of a successful mill soon being erected there. There is capital and energy enough in Huntingdon to carry out such a project. Pittsburghers would do well to acquaint themselves with the capacities of this district for iron production. Its value has been thrown in the shade by the current of capital into other more attractive fields.—*Pittsburg Iron World and Manufacturer.*

THE Hollidaysburg *Standard* says, that Winfield Blake, of Martinsburg, left home on Saturday last intending to go to Coalmont, Huntingdon county, for the purpose of transacting business. On the evening of the same day a boy passing along the Broadtop railroad track, between Coalmont and Dudley, found Mr. Blake's body extended across the track severed in two. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and three children. The cause of the terrible accident is unknown.

Don't pay $60.00 for a Sewing Machine, when you can buy a good lock stitch machina for $37.00 from

M. M. LOGAN & Co.,
Rooms over Union Bank, Huntingdon Pa.

A machine that makes the lock stitch alike on both sides—will do any work that any other good machine will do—warranted for five years. For Sale by

M. M. LOGAN & Co.,
Over the Union Bank, Huntingdon Pa.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS.

For the week ending Feb. 10, 1872	4,461
Same date last year	4,514
Increase for week	54
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1871	31,561
Same date last year	24,640
Increase for year 1871	6921

My retail Coal business having passed into the hands of the firm of Robt. U. Jacob & Co., all persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call and settle as soon as possible, so that my old accounts may be closed. I would also return thanks to my customers for past patronage and hope they will continue their favors to the new firm, who will carry on the business at the old stand. Office 105 Fourth st. ROBT. U. JACOB.
June 21, 1871.

THE THIRD ANNUAL RIFLE TOURNAMENT of the Huntingdon Sportmen's Club will be held, as usual, on the 22d of February.

Two valuable prizes will be given away to the marksmen making the first and second best strings.

The shooting to be done as formerly—ten consecutive shots, off hand, at sixty yards.

This Tournament is FREE to all, and marksmen from all parts of the country are invited, especially from Blair, Mifflin, and Cambria counties.

Persons wishing to compete will send their names to THOS. C. FISHER,
feb7,2w] Sec'y.

Call and see the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine, before purchasing a high priced machine. Price $37.00 & 42.00 and for sale by M. M. LOGAN & Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT COST.—The undersigned, desiring to close business, will sell his stock of Boots and Shoes at *Cost*. Persons wanting bargains should call at once.
jan18-tf. GEORGE SCHAFER.

"HOW TO GO WEST."—Forty years ago, Illinois was as far West as most people wished to go, and journeys were made in the legendary "Prairie Schooner," but in these days of Progress and Improvement, the word West has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid Line of Railroad.

This line of Railroad is the BURLINGTON ROUTE, which starts from Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.; from Indianapolis over the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Short Line, and from Logansport, over the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw R. R., and running through BURLINGTON, reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and other Railroads running from those cities.

Always go "By way of Burlington," and you will sure to be right.

The Burlington Route has admirably answered the question "How to go West?" by the publication of a truthful and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to Time, Connections, Accommodations, rates of Fare, and other interesting items, and illustrated by a large map, truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing, General Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R. tf.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., Feb. 13, 1872.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$ 25	$ 30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	22@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	28
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
EGGS		25
FLOUR, white wheat		7 50
" red wheat	675 to	7 00
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 40
" red, "		1 30
RYE		85
CORN		70
OATS		60
MOLASSES, Port Rico		1 00
" New Orleans		
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	14¼ 7 lbs for	1 05
" extra C	13½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	75
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	65
RAISINS, layers	3 50	25
" valencia	16	18
" mats	16	20
PRUNES	16	20
CURRANTS	12	15
RICE	10	12
STARCH	8½	10
SOAP	8	8½
SAL SODA	4½	5
BUCKETS, two hoops		22
" three hoops		25
PEANUTS, roasted, per bushel	3 50 per qt.	20
ESSENCE COFFEE, per gross	4 25 per box	5
CHEE-E, Goshen	17	20
CANNED PEACHES, 3 lb cans	4 50	40
" " 2 lb cans	3 20	25
" TOMATOES, 3 lb cans	2 75	25
" " 2 lb cans	2 00	18
" EGG PLUM, 2 lb cans	4 50	40
" GREEN GAGE, "	4 50	40
" RED CHERRIES "	4 00	35
" WHITE CHERRIES	4 50	40
" WINSLOW'S CORN	3 50	35
" LIMA BEANS, 2 lb cans	4 50	35
" GREEN PEAS, 2 lb cans	3 75	35
MINCE MEAT	14½	18
POTATOES		50

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Feb. 12, 1872.

FLOUR, Extra family	$7 00
" Superfine	5 50
" Fancy brands	6 00
" Rye	5 00
CORN MEAL	4 00
WHEAT, white, per bushel	1 65
" red, "	1 45
CORN	80
RYE	1 05
OATS	62

PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET.

Reported by J. HERON CROSMAN, Banker and Broker, No. 133 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

February 10, 1872—4 P. M.

Gold	1 10¾
U. S. 6's, 1881	1 14¾
" "5-20," 1862	1 10¾
" " 1864	1 10¾
" " 1865	1 11
" " July "	1 10¾
" " 1867	1 11¾
" " 1868	1 11¾
U. S. 5's—"10-40"	1 10¾
" Currency 6's	1 13¾
" New 5's	1 08¾
New York Central R. R.	97½
New York and Erie "	30¾
Lake Shore "	89¾
Chicago & N. Western Company	74¾
Do Do PFD.	90¾
Chicago & Rock Island R. R.	1 10¾
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	57¾
Philadelphia and Reading R. R.	56¾
Camden and Amboy "	1
Pennsylvania "	61¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny "	42
City 6's (New)	1 00¾
Philadelphia & Erie R. R.	26
Catawissa PFD.	46¾
Northern Central R. R.	39¾
Market steady.	

Marriages.

BROOKS—BRESLER.—On the 25th ult., by James Hamilton, Esq., Mr. William F. Brooks to Miss Mary M. Bresler, all of Shaver's Creek.

Deaths.

Obituary notices 10 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, etc.

KEITH.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Waite, Esq., in Warriorsmark township, on the 29th ult., after a short illness, Mrs. Mary Keith, aged 83 years.

She was a daughter of Andrew and Martha McPherran, of this county, and by her grandmother descended from the Sterling family of Adams county. This excellent lady has left many relatives and friends to mourn her death.—For 65 years she had been a faithful and consistent member of the M E. Church.

DOUGLASS.—On the 6th inst., Allen Blair, son of S. H. and Elizabeth Douglass, aged 14 years, 8 months and 16 days.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. and Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, February 26, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

A tract of land, situate in Walker township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by lands of Wm. Reed and Wm. Speck, on the east by lands of heirs of John Linn, dec'd., on the west by lands of James Watson, containing 179 acres and 120 perches, more or less, having thereon erected a log house and log barn, and also a foundation for a new barn. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Richard G. Morrison.

ALSO—All that certain farm, situate in Jackson township, bounded by lands of George Jackson, Samuel Steffey and others, containing 135 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a dwelling house, bank barn, wagon shed and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Troutwine.

ALSO—All that certain lot or parcel of ground, situate in Broad Top City, bounded as follows: Fronting on Broad street 80 feet and extending back at right angles 150 feet to an alley, and on the north by Fisher & Sons, on the south by Thomas Cook, having thereon erected a large two-story frame house, used as a hotel, frame stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Peck.

ALSO—All that certain house and lot situate in Carbon township, in the village of Minersville, fronting fifty feet on public road and extending back at right angles 125 feet, more or less, adjoining lands of R. Hare Powell, Benedict Simondeiger et al, having thereon erected a log house one-story high. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Richard Burns.
Feb. 7, 1872. AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of David G. Corbin, Sr., dec'd.]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of David G. Corbin, Sr., late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. E. CORBIN,
ADAM RUPERT,
Jan.24,1872-6t.] Administrators.

New Advertisements.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Huntingdon County Alms House, from December 6th, A. D., 1870 to December 5th, 1871, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

DR.

To amt. drawn from County Treasury on orders	$8850	83
John Logan, Steward, for sundries detailed in his account	206	28
	$9057	11

EXPENDITURES.

CR.

For Farm, marked File F.

By David Smith, for wages as farmer, No. 1	259	16
Henry Myers, for smithing	2 to 4	70 44
T. H. Landis, for smithing	5 to 8	21 18
Cambria Sharrer, for labor on farm	9	67 14
Wm. Piper, making post fence, &c. 10 to 16		97 82
Sund. persons for harvesting, threshing	17 to 22	60 16
Samuel Wilson, burning 3600 bus. lime	23	51 53
T. E. Orbison, 1½ tons plaster, 5½ bushels fertilizer		25 80
Dr. W. P. McNite, posts and rails	25 to 26	20 25
Sundry persons for sundries	27 to 43	141 74
		815 22

For Provisions, marked File P.

By sundry persons, 4182lbs beef	1 to 15	352 23
" " 4174lbs pork	16 to 26	459 14
Douglass, Postethwait, Eyler, &c., meat	27 to 31	167 20
D. M'Garvey, 27 bus. lime, 59 bus. wheat at $1.45		77 37
Dr. W. P. McNite, 35 bus. wheat at do	33	50 75
Sundry persons, 63 bus. potatoes	34 to 37	48 72
" flour, rye, seed wheat, &c.	38 to 43	109 64
		1265 05

For Merchandise, marked File M.

By W. A. Fraker, merchandise	1 to 13	994 48
W. B. Leas	14	61 56
W. A. Brewster	15 to 16	41 18
T. H. Adams	17 to 19	77 31
B. F. Douglass, clothing	20 to 24	122 25
F. D. Stevens, hardware	25 to 26	16 75
Peter Shaver, hardware	27 to 29	21 11
Simmons & Co., tobacco	30 to 31	88 35
Carmon & Cunningham, tobacco, shoes, &c.	32 to 33	51 05
W. H. Rex, merchandise	34	12 40
Sundry persons for merchandise	35 to 37	4 96
		1491 40

Out Door Expenses, File O. D.

By relief afforded in 13 cases continuous during the year	1 to 13	677 90
A. Crownover, furnishing provisions for A. Bradley and family, (paupers)	14 to 24	85 38
M'Burney & Nephew, prov. Mrs. Dearmit		62 70
Wm. Lewis, prov for Mrs. Dell, Mrs. Watkins		169 48
J. C. Walker, prov. for W. Wilson	43 to 48	48 56
Relief in numerous cases	49 to 91	480 75
Physicians for outdoor med. serv.	92 to 105	301 25
Jas. Smith, for outdoor services	106 to 109	59 60
John P. Stewart "	110 to 115	65 71
Harris Richardson "	116 to 117	8 62
		1959 95

Miscellaneous and Incidental, File I.

By John Lightner, on acct of 30 acres land		1182 46
Jas. Clark, 800 ft pine logs got in 1863		40 00
D. Douglass, for posts, mutton and veal		65 19
John Dougherty, Esq., for coal		142 51
Wm. Lewis, for publishing "Report,"		30 00
Asher Drake, 110 cords of wood and rails,		179 00
John Logan, on account of buggy		55 00
James Doyle, coffins, shingles, cupboard and filing saws		58 50
Frank'n Manf'g. Co. 1875 ft flooring boards		54 37
G. W. Cornelius 23½yds Kersey and yarn,		28 48
Dr. W. P. M'Nite, 113 posts and medicine		44 20
Perry Co. Ins. Company, tax on policy,		61 20
Philip Kabis, 1600lbs coal, and crocks		26 53
Geo. W. Wharton, bill at sale, and labor,		30 73
Sundry persons, sundries,		171 74
		2169 91

Removals, marked File R.

By sundry Justices for orders issued		37 90
Sundry persons, moving paupers, &c.,		52 58
John Miller, moving paupers, &c.		51 35
		141 83

Salaries.

John Miller, services as Director, 10 mos		126 00
James Smith,	12 mos	62 40
J. P. Stewart,	12 mos	136 80
Harris Richardson	2 mos	26 40
W. P. M'Nite, attending physician	12 mos	115 05
K. A. Lovell, Esq. atty for Dir's	12 mos	30 00
J. Logan, Steward, amount of his account		667 15
G. W. Whittaker, services as clerk,	12 mos	50 00
		1213 75
		$9057 11

NOTE.—By order of the Directors of the Poor of said county, the following statement or exhibit is made; showing the sum of $6716 11 as the actual, legitimate amount expended for the use and support of the institution proper during the current year, after deducting the following sums, viz:

For 188 panels fence @ 1.25 per panel	$235 00
7500 bus. lime @ 8 cts. per bushel	600 00
Roofing farm house	20 00
Fence around garden	20 70
Removing out-house	35 25
1875 ft yellow pine flooring for basement	54 87
92 6-7 cords wood @ 1.75 per cord	162 50
Cement and brick work for milk house	30 22
30 acres of land in part	1182 46
	$2341 00

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers, accounts, &c., of the Directors of the Poor of said county, and find the same to be correct as above stated; and we do further find that on examining the Treasurer's account he has paid on Poor House orders since last settlement, the sum of $8806 60.

Witness our hands at Huntingdon, this 9th day of January, A. D., 1872.

BARTON GREENE,
HENRY NEFF,
S. P. SMITH, } *Auditors.*

STEWARD'S STATEMENT, JOHN LOGAN, Steward, in account with the Huntingdon County Alms House, from the 6th day of December 1870, to the 6th day of December, 1871, inclusive:

DR.

To amount drawn form Co. treasurer on orders	$460	87
Amount received in sundry cases, viz:		
Cash from Garlock (pauper,)	19	00
John Jacobs, for a heifer	20	00
Blair county on acecount	14	60
For 24lbs ham	3	36
Abram Varnes, boarding	9	50
Rev. Whitney, moving goods	3	00
Two fly-nets of Geo. Wharton	8	20
James Smith, stove	3	60
For 10 yards muslin	1	50
Rev. Whitney, ham	3	00
Drover, hay	1	50
Provisions for camp meeting	5	00
Itinger case, (J. P. Stewart,)	54	07
John Banks case, (James Smith,)	11	00
For 3 yards flannel, of House	1	95
Dr. W. P. M'Nite, for cow	45	00
Rev. Long, hauling goods	2	00
	$667	15

CR.

By sundry expenditures for use of house, as per monthly statements, numbered as follows, viz:

Statement No. 1, December, 1870.

By cash paid G. W. Cornelius, for yarn	$5	20
Stamps		45
Car fare and expenses to Huntingdon and Franklin township	4	25
E. Robley, keeping Platt family		50
H. Wilson, Esq., issuing orders		50
	$10	90

Statement No. 2, January, 1871.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Raising Calves for Milkers.

It is not sufficient that we save all the good calves from the knife of the butcher, but we must give them wise and judicious treatment. Having chosen the animals to be raised, it is necessary to feed with generosity, and at the same time with caution, that a well-built frame be established. A young animal intended for the dairy may be spoiled in the outset by improper feeding; or one that has been mistakenly selected, will take on fat in spite of all care, and may be discarded. It is not fat that we want. We want growth of bone and muscle, and all fattening food must be avoided. Good pasture through the summer, and feed of which wheat or rye bran and buckwheat meal are the principal constituents, are all that are needed, besides a regular supply of salt and free access to water. At the season when pasturing is over, the period has arrived which makes or mars the young beast. The cold rains and piercing winds of autumn have arrived, and one exposure to them will give the calf a check which can be overcome only with much care. No young animal should be permitted to suffer from cold or wet to such an extent that its back is drawn upwards like a bow. When this occurs, dangerous effects will surely follow. Immediate steps should be taken to remedy these evil effects. Laxative food, with warm drinks and dry, warm quarters will prevent hidebound and loss of condition, which would hinder growth throughout the whole of the ensuing winter. Prevention would be the wiser course; therefore, let proper shelter be prepared in time. This should be closed against piercing winds, and have a roof that will shed rain, open to the sun on the southern side, and with good ventilation. No expensive shelter is required. When colder weather has arrived, and a new drain is made on the system to maintain the animal heat, more fattening food is required, and a half-pint of oilmeal or cotton seed meal may be fed in addition to the other feed. We have always fed our calves, for convenience sake, in the same manner as our cows; had them similarly tied in stalls, and the feed prepared for the whole stock was given to them in proportionate rations. We have found that three calves would consume an equal amount with one cow. In addition, each calf has been fed a daily ration of half a pint of wheat bran, with half a pint of oil or cotton-seed meal, and a small quantity of salt. Feeding thus, we have had no difficulty in bringing our heifers into profits at two years old. Having passed through the winter thus cared for, the heifers will come out in the spring thrifty and in a growing condition, and when turned on to the grass in spring will push right along. During this time, and until they come in, no falling off in care should be permitted, and during the second winter it must be remembered that a new draft is made on the still growing animal that must be abundantly met. Feed rich in phosphates, such as coarse bran, should be well supplied, as well as such stimulating feed as corn-meal, and laxative feed like oilmeal. During the three months previous to calving, the future milking qualities of the cow are formed, and, as a matter of precaution, this period should be put off until grass has become the main feed. No inflammatory action is likely to take place while the animal is fed mainly on grass, and care and judgment must be exercised,as the imbortant crisis approaches, that the system shall be in as natural a state as possible, all exciting feed being gradually withdrawn for a few weeks before the heifer produces her calf. When this event occurs, and all is well, the feed may be gradually restored and increased according to circumstances.

In raising milch cows, we aim to build up a healthy frame and sound constitution, with a facility for turning a large supply of food into a corresponding amount of milk or cream, and when we have raised an animal that is able to do this, and also able to transmit the same qualities to her offspring, we have a good cow; and her calves are worthy of good care.

To Fatten up Old Cows.

It is often a problem what is best to do with old cows. The trifle usually obtained for them for Bologna sausage is nothing to what could be had for them, if any way could be found to fatten them cheaply. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* think he has solved this problem, and asserts that the following course of feeding will fatten the hardest case. We are to commence feeding her with pumpkins, cut up and put in a tub. In beginning feed half a bushel in the morning and the same at night. Over each such mess sprinkle a quart of oil-cake meal. After a while increase each feed to three pecks or a bushel, and increase the oil-cake meal to two quarts in the morning and two quarts at night. Put in this way almost any animal will fatten with great rapidity, and in a month or six weeks will be in good condition to turn over to the butcher.

It is likely that many old skeletons may fill up by this treatment, so as to bring enough for the extra feed.

Uses of Rawhide.

The skin of an animal, whether cow, calf, colt or horse, that dies on the farm, is worth more at home than at the tanner's. Cut it into narrow strips and shave off the hair with a sharp knife before the kitchen fire, or in your workshop, stormy days and evenings. You may make them soft by rubbing. A rawhide halter-strap, an inch wide, will hold a horse better and last longer than an inch rope. It is stronger than hoop-iron and more durable and may be used to hoop dry casks and boxes, and for hinges.

Try it on a broken thill, or on any woodwork that has been split. Put it on wet and nail fast. Thin skins make the best bagstrings in the world. A rawhide rope is a good substitute for a chain.

LUCK AND LABOR.—Two boys left their country homes to seek their fortunes in the city.

'I shall see what luck will do for me,' said one.

'I shall see what labor will do for me,' cried the other.

Which is the better to depend upon, luck or labor? Let us see.

Luck is always waiting for something to turn up.

Labor will turn up something.

Luck lies abed, wishing.

Labor jumps up at six o'clock, and with busy pen or ringing hammer lays the foundation of a competence.

Luck whines; labor whistles.

Luck relies on chances, labor on character.

TO CURE FELONS.—The following cure for a bone felon is given by that high authority, the London *Lancet*: "Assoon as the disease is felt put directly over the spot a fly blister about the size of your thumb nail, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister, may be seen the felon, which can be instantly taken out with the point of a needle or a lancet."

New Advertisements.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes.

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

FALL STOCK.

AT LOWEST PRICES!

JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

nov. 1, 1871.

ROSADALIS!!

THE INGREDIENTS THAT compose ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

haved used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR "
DR. F. O. DANNEDLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY

J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
F. W. SMITH, Jackson. Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAMUEL G. M'FADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
sept6,1y. BALTIMORE, MD.

JOHN READ, AGENT, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. BUCHANAN. P. ALLISON. J. M. BUCHANAN.

509 Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa.

THIS is the place to get your fruit jars and tin cans wholesale and retail, also a fine assortment of jelly glasses.

COOKING STOVES.

We have the cheapest, largest and best assortment this side of Philadelphia. We keep Spears' Calorific, Excelsior, Penn, Olive Branch, Morning Light, Cottage, Star, and Regulator. We warrant every stove.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

JAPANED WARE, TIN and PAINTED WARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Persons going to *House* Keeping can get every article they need from a clothes pin up to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. july 12.

GRAND DEPOT FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

New Advertisements.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS. Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store. Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

January 4, 1871.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.1071-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner. GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address

nov29-tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

C. M. AFRICA'S

Fancy candy, toy and variety store is now stocked with a choice selection of french and common candies, nuts, raisins, figs, etc. The largest assortment of toys in town just received. Gold, silver, plated, and french horn jewelry, bracelets, chains, pocket books, combs, china and wax dolls, cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc. Come and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. C. M. AFRICA,

sept27-6m No. 420, next door to P. O.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	UP TRAINS. MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. ACCOM.	DOWN TRAINS. MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 4 38
5 47	8 20	Long Siding	8 49	4 29
6 00	8 34	McConnellstown	8 34	4 15
6 07	8 41	Pleasant Grove	8 27	4 06
6 20	8 53	Marklesburg	8 14	3 51
6 33	9 06	Coffee Run	8 02	3 38
6.40	9 14	Rough and Ready	7 53	3 28
6 54	9 28	Cove	7 38	3 13
7 00	9 33	Fishers Summit	7 33	3 08
7 30	10 00	Saxton	7 00	2 52
7 47	10 18	Riddlesburg	6 43	2 34
7 54	10 26	Hopewell	6 37	1 26
8 12	10 46	Pipers Run	6 20	1 08
8 32	11 06	Tatesville	6 00	1 48
8 47	11 29	Bloody Run	5 48	1 34
8 52	11 25	Mount Dallas	5 41	1 39
8 59	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 37	1 22
9 04	11 36	Lutzville	5 33	1 18
9 09	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 29	1 14
9 16	11 47	Jamesons	5 22	1 07
AR 9 23	11 54	Bedford	LE 5 15	1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 29	LE 10 05	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 2 45
7 35	10 20	Coalmont	6 55	2 30
7 40	10 25	Crawford	6 50	2 :5
AR 7 50	AR 10 35	Dudley	LE 6 40	LE 2 15

Broad Top City.

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD MAIL	WESTWARD THROUGH PASSENGER	WESTWARD FAST LINE	WESTWARD MAIL TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD ACCOM.	EASTWARD MAIL	EASTWARD PHILA. DEL'A EXP. MAIL
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M
4 56	6 12	11 14	10 41	N. Hamilton	1001	4 00	.....
5 04	6 18	11 21	10 55	Mt. Union	9 53	3 53	.....
5 12	6 26	11 30	11 10	Mapleton	9 45	3 45	.....
5 20	6 34	11 37	11 26	Mill Creek	9 37	3 37	.....
5 35	6 45	11 53	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 24	3 24	11 15
5 54	7 02	12 11	12 20	Petersburg	9 06	3 08	.....
6 03	7 10	12 21	12 32	Barree	8 58	3 00	.....
6 10	7 17	12 28	12 40	Spruce Creek	8 51	2 53	10 50
6 25	7 29	12 42	1 00	Birmingham	8 39	2 42	.....
6 32	7 35	12 50	1 08	Tyrone	8 32	2 35	10 34
6 44	7 45	1 01	1 22	Tipton	8 23	2 26	.....
6 50	7 50	1 07	1 30	Fostoria	8 18	2 21	.....
6 55	7 54	1 11	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	2 17	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00	Altoona	7 55	2 00	10 05
P.M.	A M.	P. M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 50 A M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL	FAST LINE	NIAGARA EXPRESS	BUFFALO EXPRESS
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 20	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 35	9 20
Buffalo,			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	BUFFALO EXPRESS	NIAGARA EXPRESS	FAST LINE	MAIL
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 25
Baltimore, Arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45
		12 00	3 00	A. M.
Washington, Arrive	10 00		5 05	5 50

ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

Dec, 20, 1871.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANG

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m.,3.42and 9.45 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.45 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.39 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.45 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m, for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.35 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia ar 4.15 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m., and 6.15 p. m, for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m, and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.25, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.45, 8.10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.05 and 5.55 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.50 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.15, 11.25 a. m. and 2.54 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.20 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.50 noon, and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading.) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.35 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN, Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

nov.29,71.]

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL, Master of Transportation.

May 28, '71

Miscellaneous.

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS,

and LOW PRICES,

AT 313 HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has opened a Variety Store at No. 313 Hill street, where all kinds of goods can be had as cheap as at any other establishment in the county. His line of

DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS, &C.,

is complete, and will be sold at reasonable prices. He is agent for the Wilson Sewing Machine.

B. L. SILKNITTER.

MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. Katy A. Silknitter, has opened a fashionable Millinery and Dress Making establishment at 313½ Hill street, and respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

Work will be done in the best style, and satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of Patterns for sale cheap. She is in receipt of all the latest styles and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in her line in a style that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Call and examine.

May 24, 1871.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

New Advertisements.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE, Huntingdon, Pa., 2nd door of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

HENRY & CO'S. LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD

Feb. 15, 1871.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING *CALL AND EXAMINE.*

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

HEALTH! STRENGTH!! VIGOR!!! For *Headache, Costiveness, Billiousness and Liver Complaint*, use DR. HERRICK'S *Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, the best in use. For Lame Back or Pain in the Side or Rheumatism* use DR. HERRICK'S *Kidney Strengthening Plaster.* For *Catarrh* or *Cold in the Head*, use DR. PERRIN'S *Fumigator.* For all *Live Stock*, use HERVEL'S *Horse and Cattle Powders.* The above articles are amongst the *best* in the *market. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.* Sold by *John Read, S. S. Smith* and *James R. Patton*, AGENTS, Huntingdon, Pa., and the trade generally.

L. W. WARNER & CO., 67 Murray Street, N. Y.

Jan27,'72-3mo.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

W. T. HOWARD, J. H. CLOVER

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

HOWARD & CLOVER, Prop'rs.

April 5, 1871-1y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.

March 15, tf.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE